Leatherneck

JUNE 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

CANNONEERS



San Juan

Post of the Corps



Where there's Life
... there's





Treat Yourself
a Little Better...

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. ST. LOUIS . NEWARK . LOS ANGELES

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Leatherneck

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Morro Castle in San Juan is a must for sightseeing members of the local Marine Barracks. Pfcs Junior R. James and John W. Marshall, Jr., were guided through the historic fort by Tilly Escape and Audrey Carmona. Good duty and liberty have made the post one of the most popular in the Corps. Photo by TSgt. Charles B. Tyler, Leatherneck Staff Photographer.

CMANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address LEATHERNECK Magazine P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send OLD address with new, enclasing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward capies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.



Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

TWO MEDALS OF HONOR

Dear Sir:

Regarding the number of Marines who have twice been awarded the Medal of Honor, I am of the opinion that in the Marine Corps two men have so distinguished themselves: Major General Smedley Butler and Gunnery Sergeant Dan Daly.

However, the late Major Louis Cukela was, I'm sure, also awarded two Medals of Honor. Did the major win both decorations while in the Marine Corps or did he win one as a soldier and one as a Marine?

SSgt. George Sarton Rifle Range Det.,

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

• Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, answered your question as follows: "Only two members of the U. S. Marine Corps received two NAVY Medals of Honor for separate acts of gallantry. These men received two actual Medals with neck bands. Their awards were made prior to the time a distinctive device, namely the Gold Star, was authorized to be worn in lieu of a second award.

"Major General Smedley D. Butler, USMC (deceased), received his first award 'For distinguished conduct in battle, engagement of Vera Cruz, April

The Third Annual Marine Corps Combat Correspondents' Reunion has been scheduled for June 8, 9, and 10 at Hotel Gramercy Park, Lexington Ave. at 21st St., New York City, N. Y. Members who plan to attend the reunion may obtain further particulars by contacting Mr. James H. Driscoll, President of the Marine Corps Combat Correspondents' Association, c/o the Hotel Gramercy Park.

21, and 22, 1914. His second award was 'For conspicuous bravery during the assault on Fort Riviere, Haiti, November 17, 1915.'

"Sergeant Major Daniel Daly, USMC (deceased), received his first award 'For distinguished and gallant conduct in the presence of the enemy in the battle of Peking, China, August 14, 1900.' His second award was 'For leading the men during operations on a planned attack of Fort Riviere, Haiti, November 17, 1915.'

"Five other Marines each received TWO Medals of Honor for services during World War I: however, these men each received one ARMY Medal of Honor and one NAVY Medal of Honor for the same act of service:

Sergeant (later Major) Louis Cukela, USMC

Gunnery Sergeant Ernest A. Janson, USMC

Sergeant Matej Kocak, USMC Corporal John H. Pruitt, USMC Private John J. Kelly, USMC

"All except Private Kelly are deceased."—Ed.

A GIG BUT NO BOAT

Dear Sir:

Now for a little gig. In the January issue of Leatherneck you published that famous picture of the "Who's Who of the Corps," taken on Guadalcanal in 1942. However, #29 is not Richard H. Crockett but is Colonel Henry H. Crockett, Richard is the older brother and is also a colonel. I am sure that all of those who were privileged to serve with Hank would like you to correct this identification. He is a great guy.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co., 51 Madison Ave..

New York 10, N. Y.

 Thanks, Colonel, for keeping the record straight.—Ed.

DESIRE TO FIRE

Dear Sir:

I am permanently retired because of a service disability. However, I am still interested in service activities.

Presently, I'm firing on the Michigan State University pistol team and was wondering if I'm eligible to compete for and receive, the Marine Corps Pistol Qualification Awards just adopted.

> Pfc Howard B. Middlewood, Jr., Box 321

Okemos, Mich.

Marksmanship Unit, G-3 HQMC, says, "Marksmanship badges which are awarded by the Marine Corps are for personnel who are on active duty and achieve them during the annual period of requalification firing. Since Ptc Middlewood is not on active duty and has been permanently retired, he would not be eligible to compete for Marine Corps qualification awards."—Ed.

TURN PAGE



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- Day • Date
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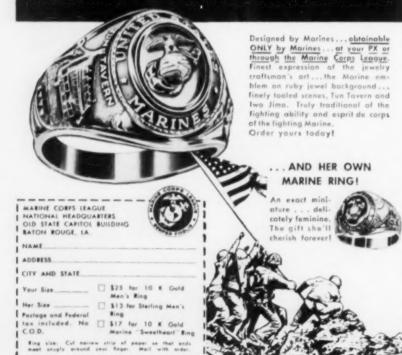
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List Articles Desired	
Fiff All Blanks Below:	
Height	Collar (Neck Size)
Weight	Sleeve (Shirt Inseam)
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·love	Chest
Shoe	Seat
Trouser Inseam	
List Common Problems in Fitting You	
Green Coat & Pants \$95,00	Topcost \$85.00
Green Jacket & Pants \$85.00	Complete Swords \$85.00

(Add \$2.00 for packing & postage)

OUR OFFICIAL MARINE RING



SOUND OFF (cont.)

A HARD LESSON

Dear Sir:

I am writing this as I feel I owe all Marines and former Marines an apology. When you break the rules as I did, there is no excuse to offer.

I was discharged last February as undesirable. I hope to prove I can once more be a desirable Marine. But I will never do anything to be unworthy of the service I am proud of. even if refused another chance,

I will always be proud that for two years and six weeks I was a Marine. I would be the happiest guy on earth right now if I could wipe out the past and once more be a Marine, for I will always be one at heart.

The worst is that I know I have let not only the Corps down, but all Marines and my loved ones.

So again, I'll say I'm more than sorry, but I hope some day to prove I'm worthy to wear the Marine uniform. Name withheld

· We are publishing this letter, with permission, because some misguided Marines may think that a discharge from the Corps under other than honorable conditions might be something to be desired.-Ed.

FOOTBALL ASPIRANT

Dear Sir:

I read in the March issue of Leatherneck about the All-Marine Football Team of 1955. I am going into the Corps in June after graduation from high school, and am interested in playing football.

I would like to know how one goes about trying out for these teams. I am 6' 11/4" and weigh 205 pounds. I made All-Conference twice, in my junior year and in my senior year.

Philip F. Voeltzke 219 Imm St.,

Wausau, Wis.

· We suggest that you ask for an interview with the Special Services officer at your first duty station.-Ed.

"MARINE CORPS MOTHER"

Today I was a very lucky lady because when the Leatherneck Magazine came to our door. I was the only one home. Instead of standing in line waiting for my turn to read it, I had it all to myself.

I was reading the "If I Were Commandant" feature and think Private E. L. Sleeper has a good idea about having pins with "Marine Corps Mother" made. I have often wished for one. I have one son in the Corps and another all set to leave for Boot Camp.

I'm very proud of the fact that my son is a Marine and I would love to have a pin telling the world, "My Son Is A Marine!"

Mrs. Laura Wise 2724 1st Ave. S.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

• We're glad to hear Leatherneck Magazine is so well received in your family, and thank you for your views on the subject of "Marine Corps Mother" pins.—Ed.

BENEFITS ELIGIBILITY

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if I am eligible for Mustering Out Pay and educational benefits of the Korean G. I. Bill.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on April 2, 1953. In July, 1953, I enrolled in the Platoon Leaders Class for a period of six weeks. I then reentered college until 1954, when I was on active duty once again for a period of six weeks. In 1955, I was commissioned a second lieutenant on February 10, following my graduation from college.

2nd Lieut, W. Spiegel H&MS-16, MAG (HR)-16(S-4) First Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Regulations and Directives Section, Supply Department, HQMC, has this to say regarding your situation: "A member must have been engaged on active duty, exclusive of active duty for training, on or alter June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, to be entitled to MOP. See Para 04165-1, NavComptManual. The Summer training performed by members of the Platoon Leaders Class is active duty for training.

"Since Lieutenant Spiegel entered on extended active duty subsequent to January 31, 1955, and the active duty prior to that date was all active duty for training, he is not eligible to receive MOP."

The Benefits Section, Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, states, "In order to be eligible for education or training under the Korean G. I. Bill, one of the requirements is that a veteran must have 90 days of active service (active duty for training excluded), some part of which was between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955, unless discharged sooner for a service-connected disability.

"The service performed by Lieut. Spiegel during the above dates was active duty training only. Therefore he is not eligible for education and training under the Korean G. I. Bill."—Ed.



Eyes front!

Men who hope to make points with eye-filling lassies like model Gus Thorner have to keep a sharp eye out for their own personal appearance. "And in my book, that means well-groomed and cared-for hair," confesses Gus. And that means one thing - Mennen Shampoo for Men. It's the only shampoo specially formulated for a man's hair and scalp problems. It's soapless and nonalkaline...contains hexachlorophene (to kill germs many authorities associate with dandruff). This combination helps avoid a scalp condition many dermatologists believe may contribute to loss of hair! Get Mennen Shampoo for Men today!



At your PX, Ship's Service or nearest drug counter.

"We're looking for people who like to draw"

by Albert Dorne Famous Illustrator

If you like to draw-America's 12 Most Famous Artists are looking for you. We want to test your art talent!

Too many people miss a wonderful career in arr

simply because they don't think they have talent. But my colleagues and I have helped thousands of people get started. Like these-

Three years ago Don Smith knew nothing about art-even doubted he had talent. Today, he is an illustrator with a leading advertising agency in New Orleans-and has a future as big as he wants to make it.

Harriet Kuzniewski was bored with an "ordinary" job when she sent for our talent test. Encouraged by us-she started to study nights, at home. Soon she was offered a job as a fashion artist. A year later, she became assistant. art director of an important studio turning out glamorous fashion illustrations,

Pipe-fitter to Artist

John Bosketta was a pipe-fitter's helper with a gas company-until he did something about his urge to draw. Now he's an artist in the advertising department of the same company. At a big increase in pay!

A great-grandmother in Ohio decided to study painting in her spare time. Recently, she had her first "show" - where she sold thirty two water colors and five oil paintings.

A salesgirl in West Virginia who liked to draw got a job as an artist, later became advertising manager of the best store in Charleston

Free Art Talent Test

How about you? Wouldn't you like to find out if you have the talent for a fascinating

America's 12 **Most Famous Artists**

Norman Rockwell Ion Whitcomb Al Parker Stevan Dohanos Peter Helek Fred Ludekens Ben Stahl Robert Fawcett Austin Briggs Dong Kingman Albert Dorne

money-making art career (part time or full time)? We'll be glad to send you our remarkably revealing 8-page talent test, Thousands of people Harold Von Schmidt formerly paid \$1 for this test. But now we'll send it to you free-if you sincerely like to draw. No obligation to you. Simply mail the coupon provided below

Studio 228 F. Westp	ort, Conn.
Send me, without ob Famous Arrists Talent	
Mrs	Age
Address	

Behind the Lines.

SOMEWHERE ON THE POTO-MAC, APRIL 15-I got where I am today because my knot came untied. It was a bowline, and I had it fastened to one end of my boat, like the book said. As I recall, the book also said, "Bowlines are guaranteed not to slip, pinch or kink the rope, and they will never jam or become difficult to untie." That part is true. There was no difficulty at all; my bowline simply untied itself.

As I sit here, drifting with the current, I am occupied by turning the crank on my emergency radio transmitter. I am not worried. I know that within a few days someone will miss me at the Leatherneck office. Then they will send out a search party. I hope they do not look for me in the pubs on 14th Street as I am not there this time.

There's one thing nice about being adrift on the Potomac. It gives you plenty of time to think. I can remember some days around the office when I had little time to think, and I believe that is when I first got the idea that I needed a boat. But it was a doctor who really convinced me. "The trouble with you," he said, plucking a Twenty from my hand, "is that you worry too much about money. You should get your mind on something else . . .

You see, he talked me into buying a boat.

It is a fine boat, 21 feet long, with a cabin, galley, anchor and head. It is just the thing to take my mind off the money which I no longer have.

I won't say I was "worried" the day my craft was launched, but I might have danced off the dock had it not been for my all-inclusive marine insurance policy. friendly agent explained to me, "With this policy, you are covered like with a poncho. If ANYTHING happens to your boat-even if you was to run into an airplane-you have got coverage."

He was kidding. Boats don't run into airplanes. Still, it was good to know that I had such complete pro-

I would advise all boat owners to have marine insurance policies. As



for me, I would not ever be without my policy because the people who let me buy it are especially nice. Recently, while approaching a dock at great speed, I daringly shifted into reverse at the final moment and reached for the throttle, to apply more power. It is a practical method for stopping a boat, and I still think it would have worked if the throttle knob hadn't come off in my hand. As it was, the dock was cleaved in half, rather neatly, and my boat climbed a ramp. The damage was hardly worth mentioning: bent propeller, twisted shaft and smashed hull. But there's one thing I can say for my insurance company; they didn't waste any time fooling around. They went right to the source of the trouble and replaced that faulty throttle knob.

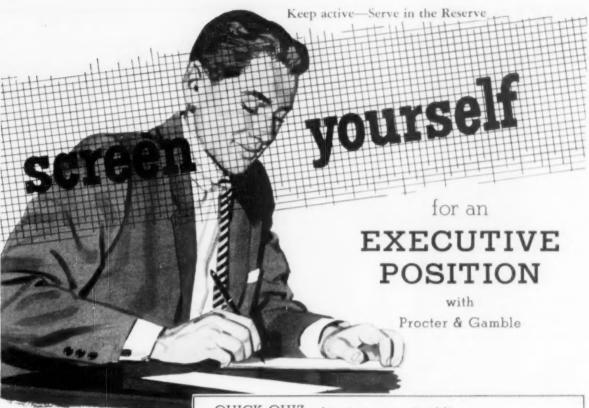
As I see it, most of my mishaps on the water could have been avoided if I had done any one of three things: learned to tie a bowline knot, hired someone else to run my boat. or paid attention to Don Carpenter's article on page 37.

When I get back I am going to do those things because, after all, boat-

It gets your mind off money.

Konny Lyons

Editor's Note: The preceding message was found in an empty aspirin bottle, floating in the placid Pentagon Lagoon. Skipper Lyons was rescued on the 18th of April, hopelessly adrift, 20 feet from shore.



CHANCES are that a young man with potential executive ability will want to take advantage of the many specialized opportunities offered by a career in the Marine Corps. If you have decided to stay in, Congratulations! If, however, you plan to return to civilian life, you may be interested in a career at P & G where there is real opportunity for men who are not afraid of responsibility, hard work, and the challenge that comes with rapid advancement.

Men on the way up at Procter & Gamble rarely enjoy for long the comfortable feeling that they know their job so well they can do it with their eyes shut. Before a man knows his job that well, he gets a new job with bigger responsibilities and new things to learn.

In the last 10 years alone, Procter & Gamble sales have increased from \$352 million to \$965 million. This rapid expansion has created a need for personnel in every department and in every echelon. Since the Company has a firm policy of promotion from within, opportunities for advancement are frequent. Each operating group is small enough that an individual's progress can be closely observed and merit, imagination, and efficiency are rewarded!

If you are between the ages of 21 and 28, and have a good college record which demonstrates leadership qualities, here are the kinds of positions open to you. OUICK OUIZ to determine your executive ability

 Do you want to be a part of a fast-growing, aggressive company in a highly competitive field of business?

Would you be interested in a career that involved real responsibilities right from the day you go to work?

3. Are you convinced that you have a high degree of imagination, aggressiveness and good judgment?

4. Can you work easily and effectively with all levels of people?

5. As an undergraduate, did you get good

grades and also participate in college affairs?

 Has past experience in college or in the service convinced you that you can motivate men by leading rather than driving?

7. Do you believe, assuming proper guidance and motivation, that success lies solely within yourself?

solely within yourself?

8. Do you believe that the selection and development of people is the single most important element in the success of a business?

If you answered "yes" to most of the above questions, you are probably the type of person who would fit in well at Procter & Gamble. It is obviously impossible to determine absolutely from this "quick quiz" whether you are qualified for the "growth" positions P & G offers young men. We hope, however, that these questions indicate the kind of person we are looking for. If you feel you are qualified, please write us for more information.

Sales—Special training program makes previous experience unnecessary; assures a man of the opportunity to progress rapidly to responsible positions in sales management. Advertising—Men needed who can take on broad responsibility quickly in business administration within the framework of marketing and advertising.

Comptroller's Opportunity for advancement into managerial positions for men with a business or liberal arts education and an interest in management accounting.

Buying and Traffic-Vital phases of our operation requiring top caliber men interested in vigorous business activity and participation in major company decisions. Opportunities for recent graduates in Engineering, Science or Business who are interested in research, process development, equipment design and factory management. Overseas—Opportunities in all the fields mentioned above are available with Proctet & Gamble in major foreign cities. No contract or special language requirement.

portunity to progress rapidly to the positions in sales management.

Mr. W. L. Franz, Supervisor of Employment PROCTER & GAMBLE

Dept. L3, Gwynne Building, Cincinati 2, Ohio

Dear Sir: I should like to hear more about the career opportunities at Procter & Gamble. Please send me an application form and appropriate literature.

	(de	gree)
from		
	(school)	(year)
NAME_		
ADDRES	55	

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GRAMERCY PARK

Lexington Ave. at 21st St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Corps

- 1. The first known meritorious promotion in the Marine Corps was received by Private Gillies Thompson in:
 - (a) The Revolutionary War
 - (b) The Civil War
 - (c) The War of 1812
 - (d) The Spanish-American War
- Which pack is used on a march or field problem which involves a bivouac:
 - (a) Light marching pack
 - (b) Marching pack
 - (c) Field marching pack
 - (d) Transport pack
- 3. Which Marine does not receive a full seabag containing the minimum clothing allowance? One who
 - (a) is enlisting for the first
 - (b) is on a continuous reenlistment
 - (c) has been retired for more than three months and recalled
 - (d) is reverting from a temporary commissioned status
- 4. Which ship does not have a Marine Detachment?
 - (a) USS Missouri
 - (b) USS John Paul Jones
 - (c) USS Forrestal
 - (d) USS Toledo
- 5. A master sergeant retiring with 21 years and six months continuous active duty receives a monthly retirement check in the amount of:
 - (a) \$152.10
 - (b) \$251.55
 - (c) \$175.89
 - (d) \$203.15

- 6. The oldest, continuously active post in the Marine Corps is Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. The second oldest is:
 - (a) MB, Brooklyn
 - (b) MB, Norfolk
 - (c) MB, Philadelphia
 - (d) MB, Pensacola
- 7. Fragmentation hand grenades, MKII and MKIIAI have igniting fuzes with a:
 - (a) 2 to 3 second delay
 - (b) 3 to 4 second delay
 - (c) 4 to 5 second delay
 - (d) 5 to 6 second delay
- 8. The MKIIIAI offensive hand grenade is identified by:
 - (a) Green, no marking on
 - (b) Black, yellow band
 - (c) Black, green band
 - (d) Black, no marking on body
- 9. The caliber .30, M1919A4 light machine gun, with tripod, weighs:
 - (a) 31.00 pounds
 - (b) 35.75 pounds
 - (c) 49.75 pounds
 - (d) 18.75 pounds
- 10. The 60-mm. mortar will elevate, approximately:
 - (a) 40 to 85 degrees
 - (b) 10 to 90 degrees
 - (c) 30 to 75 degrees
 - (d) 25 to 90 degrees

See answers on page 76. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

BABY BILLS

Dear Sir

My wife had a baby in a civilian hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. I was overseas at the time and was informed that there were no government hospitals in the Cleveland area.

Is there any rule, regulation or other legislation which states the government will assume any of the responsibility for the bills? I have heard scuttlebutt there was.

Name withheld by request

• The scuttlebutt you heard probably pertained to legislation now being considered by Congress which would provide for the medical care of a service-man's dependents by civilian doctors and hospitals. However, there is nothing to indicate that such legislation would be retroactive in any way so you will have to take care of the bills, this time, yourself.—Ed.

RESERVE UNIT DIARY ENTRY

Dear Sir:

Would you please tell me if an entry should be run on the unit diary showing drill attendance for Organized Marine Corps Reserve Units. Also, if an entry should be run showing EIOD (Make-up drills). I've searched high and low in PRAM and cannot find this information.

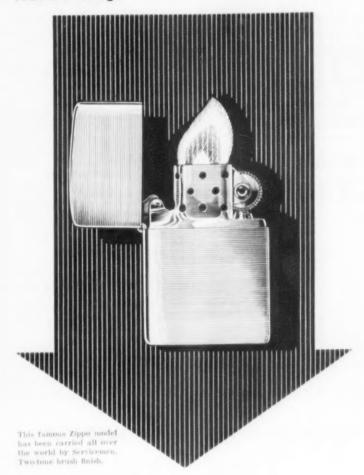
Sgt. C. B. Haley, Jr., 89th SplInfCo., USMCR, 513 Pickens St.,

Columbia, S. C.

• Division of Reserve, HQMC, tells us, "Record of Events entries to show a resume of drill attendance of EIOD for Organized Marine Corps Reserve Units are not required. However, such an entry may be shown as authorized in paragraph 6415.1 of Personnel Records and Accounting Manual.

When Organized Reservists were first picked up in the accounting system in June, 1950, a Record of Events entry was required to show a resume of drill attendance for each drill period. When the procedure for accounting for Organized Reserves was modified on October 23, 1953, to comply with the Armed Forces Reserve Act, this requirement was deleted since it was of no value to this Headquarters as individuals participating are not identified nor are their ranks. For pay purposes, ranks would be required and for historical value their names would be required." -Ed.

Here's why-



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Any wonder Zippo is a Service tradition?

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ZIPPO

These Zippos make fine gifts for Dad, or the girl back home. Left to right: real morocco leather, high-polish chrome plate, engine-turned chrome plate.



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 Comes back again and again with just a quick brush-up!
- Covers scuff marks Keeps leather "alive", soft and new-looking longer!
- Ten popular colors
 Plus neutral and liquid white!

Dark Brown . Cordovan . Tan

Ox Blood • Dark Tan • Red Mahogany • Mid Tan Black • Brown Neutral • Blue Liquid White

KIWI Shoe Polish

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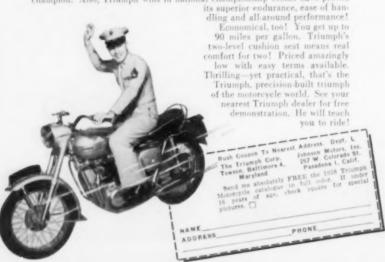


GET UP AND GO WITH A



FUN! INDEPENDENCE! ECONOMY!

The thrill of riding the open road astride the finest motorcycle ever built. That's the joy that comes with a Triumph! You are independent, free as a bird. You have the satisfaction of knowing that Triumph is the world's speed champion. Also, Triumph wins in national championship events have proved



SOUND OFF (cont.)

GOOD CONDUCT

Dear Sir:

In January, 1950, I enlisted in the Marines and have been in ever since. But in December, 1952, I had "office hours" and was busted. Since then I've reenlisted and have no blemish in my present record book.

I have been under the impression that I lost my first Good Conduct Medal, but rate it now as my new one started December 3, 1952. However, they tell me I rate two medals as it takes three office hours before a Good Conduct Medal is lost and the new one begins.

Please clarify.

Sgt. Gerald R. Milroy H&S Btry 1-10, LANTREX 1-56 Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states: "Good Conduct Medal regulations require three years continuous active duty with no convictions by court-martial and not more than two Commanding Officer punishments. Inasmuch as Sgt. Milroy states that he only had one Commanding Officer punishment, his first Good Conduct Medal period would commence the day he was assigned to active duty."—Ed.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

Dear Sir:

If a man served three years in the Navy and then enlisted in the Marine Corps and served six years, would he wear: a Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with two stars, a Navy Good Conduct and a Marine Corps Good Conduct with one star, or only the Marine Corps Good Conduct with one star?

Sgt. Joseph H. Leutgens H&S Btry, 4th Bn., Twelfth Marines Third Marine Division, (Reinf.) (Rear)

c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

 Your hypothetical Marine would wear the Navy Good Conduct Medal and the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with one star. According to Decorations and Medals Branch, HQ-MC, "Service in the U. S. Navy is not counted toward Marine Corps Good Conduct awards. Anyone desiring information concerning Navy Good Conduct regulations should write to the Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington 25, D. C. Six years service in the Marine Corps would entitle an individual to a Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with one Bronze Star, provided he otherwise meets the requirements." -Ed.

EXPLOSIVE PROBLEM

Dear Sir:

I read an article in last August's Leatherneck about hazardous duty pay. It reminded me of a similar situation here at Quantico. You said fire fighting and crash crew work is not sufficient for extra pay. How about a demolitionist or a demolition instructor?

We set off more than the required amount a month to draw hazardous duty pay, but none of us is receiving it. We set up various problems for student officers in which TNT and other explosives are used.

Corp. Clyde Keller Tactics Group. Basic School.

Quantico, Va.

• Regulations and Directives Section, Supply Department, HQMC reviewed your case and told us, "Incentive pay is payable to a member for the performance of hazardous duty involving the demolition of explosives under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 044112-1, Navy Comptroller Manual. The handling of explosives in demolition work does not entitle the member to incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty. On the basis of the information furnished, it appears that Corporal Keller performs duty which involves the use of explosives and he is not engaged in the demolition of explosives.

Perusing the Marine Corps Manual in an attempt to further clarify your status, it would seem that two factors must be present for you to rate hazardous duty pay: Primary duty in demolitions and competent orders.

MCM 7080.2—"Duty involving the demolition of explosives is defined as duties performed by personnel, including trainees, who, pursuant to competent orders and as a primary duty, demolish by the use of explosives underwater objects, obstacles, or explosives, or recover and render harmless, by disarming or demolition, explosives which, having been projected, launched, dropped, or laid in a normal manner, have failed to explode as intended."

MCM 7173.1—"The provisions of paragraph 7080 are applicable to enlisted personnel with the exceptions noted below: a. Commands exercising the administrative control of Explosive Ordnance Demolition Units, and such other commands as may be designated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, are authorized to issue orders assigning enlisted personnel to duty involving the demolitions of explosives as a primary duty. Such orders, when issued, may be revoked by the issuing command without reference to higher authority,"—Ed.

RESERVE QUESTIONS

Dear Sir:

I've heard some scuttlebutt about a new bill concerning men who enlisted before January, 1956.

I understand that it provides that you stay in for two years of active duty and then spend the rest of your enlisted time in the Active Reserve.

Please give me some information on

Pfc M. Alruzzeri, Jr., Supply School Co.,

Marine Corps Supply School MCB, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if you have any information on a new law passed concerning mem-

bers of the Armed Forces who have enlisted for a four-year period.

My son, Pfc Carroll C. Weyrich, stated that he has heard that such a law has been passed so that on completion of one and a half years of active duty, you would go into the Reserve for six and a half years to complete your enlistment.

Please let me know about this.

Carroll H. Weyrich 2800 Alden Rd.,

Baltimore 14, Md.

 According to the Division of Reserve, HQMC, "Current Marine Corps policy provides that, effective January 1, 1956:

"a. Members of the Reserve not on active duty who are draft-liable may

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)



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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Ralph T. Holligan, Box 136, Mt. Olive, Ala., to hear from Marines who were in Platoon 152, D Co., at Parris Island, S.C., from October 11 to December 31, 1955.

F. Don Julius, General Delivery, Fairbanks, Alaska, to hear from his son, Donald Leroy JULIUS.

William J. Quilligan, 5476 North Glen Rd., Cincinnati 11, Ohio, to hear from Neal D. KING, who served in Korea with the First Brigade.

. . .

Bro. John Ryan, I.H.M. Novitiate, RR #2, Godfrey, Ill., to hear from Sgt. Donald WIPPER, who was formerly stationed in Japan.

Former Marine Rudy Larina, 616 2nd St., San Pedro, Calif., would fike pictures of former members of "B" Co., First Marines, (1947-49).

. . .

. . .

Capt. J. E. Forde, Jr., USMC, 9A Ironwood Drive, MCTC, 29 Palms, Calif., to hear from former members of Item Co., 14th Replacement Draft, concerning a reunion.

. . . E. R. Vincent, 2426 Myrtle St., Madison, Wis., to hear from Donald LUTZ. . . .

Former Marine James C. Flint, 215 N. 4th St., East Grand Forks, Minn., to hear from John (Richy) RICHARDS, 1473638, and William NOBLIN, Jr., 1460204, who were stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif., in 1954.



"Hmph! It doesn't look so leathery to me!"

Leatherneck Magazine

Richard Robbins, 225 East Hall, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., to hear from John J. GUISTI, and Frank FERRETTI, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Sgt. Martin D. Rosenberg, I&I Staff, 25th Rifle Co., USMC, 860 N. Lake St., Gary, Ind., to hear from Corp. Delton MANN, whose last known address was 1st AmTrac Bn., FMF, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine George G. Irwin, 211 W. Buena Vista, Highland Park 3, Mich., to hear from MSgt. Lawrence GREEN, whose last known address was Cherry Point, N. C., and SSgt. George E. KOLLER, who served at VMFT(N) 20, Cherry Point, N. C.

. . .

Mrs. Maude Kohl, 866 Cherry St., Perrysburg, Ohio, to hear from friends of her son, Robert E. KOHL, who died February 28, 1956. Robert KOHL enlisted in the Marine Corps on December 8, 1939, went through recruit training in Platoon 67 at Parris Island and later served with the 4th Defense Battalion at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Jeff Davis, 16 W. 37th St., Kansas City, Mo., to hear from Sgt. R. GAG-NON, regarding a raincoat which Mr. Davis found.

Pvt. Fred Morris, 1541463, D Co., 2nd Bn., Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division (Fwd). G FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Morris L WALTON, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Sgt. and Mrs. Donald W. Ely, 19632 Alana Road, Castro Valley, Calif., to hear from Sgt. Thomas KORPOROWSKI, whose last known address was MCAS, Mlami, Fla.

. . .

Abe Trujillo, Route 1, Pinson, Ala., to hear from his brother, Pfc Joseph J. TRUJILLO, 1364484, A. Co., Seventh Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Pfe Dom Strazzulla, First MAW, MAG-11 VMF(AW) 513, % FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Pfes David KNOTTS, Paul SMITH and Carl SMARR, whose last known address was MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.

John Schyvinck, 524 S. Academy St., Janesville, Wis., to hear from Corp. Daniel A. VILLARIAL, 13th Inf. Bn., Washington, D. C., who went through boot camp with him, or any Marines who were stationed with him at Henderson Hall, Arlington, Va.



Former Marine John P. Voorhees, 6961 W. Oakdale St., Chicago, Ill., to hear from SSgt. Thomas TUCKER, who served with him at MCRD, San Diego, Calif.

Former Marine Robert Barrett, 357 Greenwich Ave., Paulsboro, N. J., to hear from Pfe John Cl MMINS, who served with him overseas.

Former sailor Fred Uhrich, Jr., 1105 11th St., Gering, Neb., to hear from former sailor Harold E. WILLARD, who served with him abourd the USS Tuscon.

Buddy Cunningham, 474 W. 238th St., Bronx 63, N. Y., to hear from MSgt. Henry G. N.,LSON, who was formerly stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C. Mrs. Billy Ray Wright, P. O. Box 425, Leonard, Texas, to hear from Horace C. GORDON, Jr.

2nd Lieut, Cole W. Litton, USAF, WADC, Area B, Box 8174, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, to hear from 2nd Lieut, William D. COATS, USMC, whose last known address was 29 Palms, C. lif.

Mrs. G. W. Paynter, 539 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill., to hear from anyoneknowing the whereabouts of Marine Thomas H. GADDIS, who collisted in Chicago, Ill., about 1943.

Former Marine Ray Brinkman, 2 Church St., Norwich, Conn., to hear from SSgt. George P. (Red) GALLO, whose last known address was MCS, Quantico, Va.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

go on active duty for a minimum twoyear tour.

"b. Men without prior active service who are draft-liable may be enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve, as follows:

"(1) For assignment to immediate active duty for a minimum two-year tour, and spend the remainder of their obligation in the Reserves; or

"(2) If under 18½ years of age, for assignment to a unit of the Organized Reserve. They may subsequently request active duty for a minimum two-year tour at any time during their period of obligated service.

"c. Members of the Reserve were required, prior to January 1, 1956, to go to active duty for a minimum three-year tour. The change to a two-year tour, noted above, did not affect the tours of men who went on active duty prior to January 1, 1956.

"d. Although the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 established authority for the early release of men (Regular and Reserve) on active duty after they complete at least 12 months of such service, it they volunteer to serve in the Organized Reserve for a stated period, the Marine Corps does not presently intend to adopt that program.

"In view of the above-stated policies, men presently on active duty in the Marine Corps will be required to complete the tours for which originally assigned."—Ed.

CLOTHING TROUBLES

Dear Sir

I served in Korea from June, 1953, to March, 1955, and was eligible for clothing survey. When I left Korea, I had to turn in some of my clothing. This was supposed to have been issued back to me when I arrived at Treasure Island, besides some shortages.

When I arrived at Treasure Island, I was told to wait until I got to my next duty station and draw what I needed then.

I arrived at Camp Lejeune, April, 1955, and since then have been trying to get my gear. An entry in my record book, dated six months before my return to the States, indicates that I am not short as much gear as when I finally did leave. Incidentally, I extended eight months overseas.

Is there any way I can get all of the gear, and not just what I was short six months before I left? What authority covers the issue of such gear?

Pfc Thomas P. Bartlett A Co., HqBn., MCB,

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

 Your letter puzzles the Clothing Control Unit, HQMC. They say, "The entry in Bartlett's record book that he had all his clothing six months before he left the combat area was erroneous. The entry that goes in the record book on the status of the clothing that a man has when he leaves the combat area is put in on the way back to the States when he passes through the Clothing Control Point, His case sounds unique. Bartlett should take his case to a clothing man or officer at his post and relate his story. He should also see his First Sergeant regarding Chapter 8 of the Annual Individual Clothing Regulations entitled, 'Instructions Re Personnel Transferred to and Returned From Combat Area.' When he came back to the States he should have had a 604 (clothing requisition) in his record book stating that those items thereon were due him, if his clothing was properly inspected on his way through the Clothing Control Point."-Ed.





JUNIOR MARINES

Dear Sir:

How are you? I am fine. We are starting a Marine club in Walston. Here are the names and photos of the officers: Hyacinth Bianco, Pres., Lawrence Gagliardi, Vice-Pres., and Anthony Fersine, Sec.-Treas.

Other members of the club are James Fersine, Daniel Polito, Joseph Martino and that is all. But we hope to get more members. Our club is doing fine. Hyacinth Bianco

Main St.,

Walston, Pa.

• We wish you all the success in the world, Pres. Bianco. The Marine Recruiting Sergeant in your area might be able to help out with some literature, posters and signs if you ask him.—Ed.

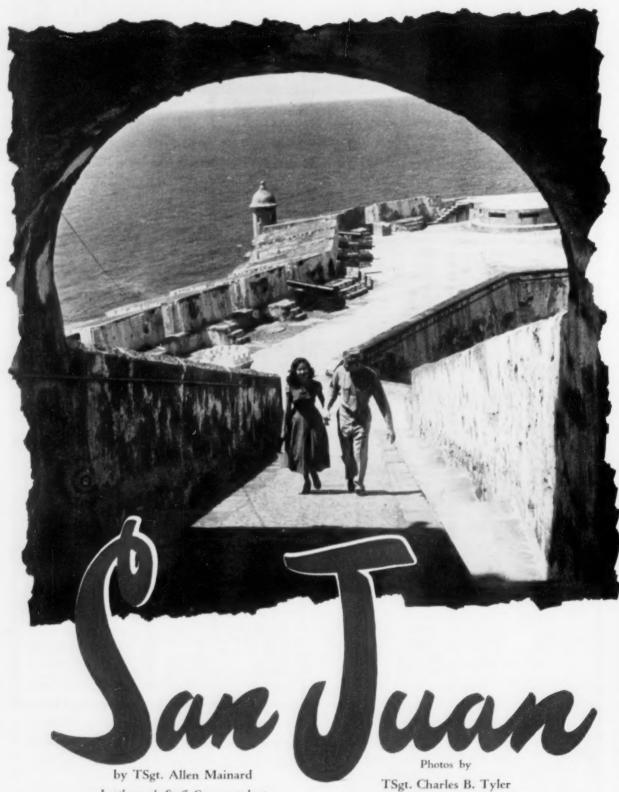
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POST OF THE CORPS



Leatherneck Staff Correspondent

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

Living costs are high at San Juan but so is

morale. Good duty, good liberty and a fine climate

have made the post one of the most popular in the Corps

OOD LIBERTY, good duty and a pleasant climate have made the San Juan Marine Barracks one of the most popular posts in the Corps. This is evidenced by the fact that the barracks had a 75 percent reenlistment rate in the first quarter of 1956, with five men reenlisting the same day.

The San Juan Marine Barracks is actually a three-detachment outfit. Marines provide security for the San Juan Naval Station, the Sabana Seca Radio Station and the Naval Air Station, Roosevelt Roads. The commanding officer of the "Three-D" unit is Lieutenant Colonel John F. Paul. In addition to handling his spread-out command, the colonel is also the Director, 10th Marine Corps Reserve District, District Marine Officer for the 10th Naval District, and serves as a member of the State Reserve Facilities Board.

The barracks sergeant major, Master

Sergeant John H. Bates, is pulling the last few months of his duty tour.

"Check out some of these men." he said. "We've got as good a group of Marines as you'll find in the Corps. They're smart, sharp and well trained."

Pics Paul M. Fields and Antonio Rivera are good examples. Rivera subdued a burglar in the chief of staff's home near the naval station and turned him over to local authorities. Fields went out of his way to protect a teenaged boy who was being attacked by a gang while Fields was pulling sentry duty. Touring the post is forbidden by regulations, but irate people who want to come aboard and "look around," keep the sentries busy on the gate. Other incidental occurrences break the monotony but all are handled with the utmost courtesy and tact.

The combination of good leadership good liberty, and good, though expensive, living for married personnel, have helped build morale for the unit. Even though the price of living at San Juan is about equal to Washington, D. C.—one of the highest in the country—the married personnel make few complaints. Housing and educational facilities are good although there is practically no government housing. The colonel and sergeant major have government quarters at San Juan and the NCO in charge of the Sabana Seca detachment has furnished quarters. The remainder of the married Marines, some 30 in number, live in public housing.

Married Marines from Sabana Seca and San Juan live in the San Patricio housing area. The units are furnished and rent runs \$59.70 a month for a one-bedroom house. The rent includes all utilities. Food costs, except for meats, average about the same as in the States. Four local dairies are approved and have house-to-house service. Meat is about 15 percent higher because the commissary has only facilities to han-

TURN PAGE



The barracks at San Juan and Sabana Seca are typical of Puerto Rico construction. Both stations

have concrete barracks and housing. Roos Roads Air Station construction is steel and sheet metal







SAN JUAN (cont.)

dle frozen meats. Arrangements are being made to handle chilled meats which will bring the cost down. Cuts, such as T-bones, run around \$1.10 a pound and rump roast about 85 cents.

All the officers and the majority of the staff NCOs are married. There are also a number of sergeants and below who have their families at San Juan. Even though the cost of living is high, they manage very well. A corporal, his wife and young son, live in the San Pat area. While his pay covers all his expenses, plus payments on a new washing machine, he finds little left over for his savings account.

The Navy commissary officer said that the average family of three will spend up to \$110 a month on food. They buy a better quality, mainly because of the lack of selection. All foods are shipped in from the States.

Two schools are available at San Juan. Children living in the San Pat area who go as far as the sixth grade attend the Fort Buchannan Grammar School. All others, including high school students, attend the Antilles Consolidated School at the Navy Station. The school is an intra-service set-up and is open to children of civil service personnel as well as the military. School buses are furnished and hot lunches cost 20 cents a day.

The reenlistment rate probably shows more clearly than any one thing that the duty is good at San Juan. During the first quarter of 1956, four corporals, three sergeants and one staff sergeant



Marksmanship training is part of the regular schedule. Pfc Joseph Snair received special coaching from his guard chief, TSgt. Newman

reenlisted for six years. The remaining sergeant went for three. Three of the four men who were completing their regular enlistments shipped over—a 75 percent total—which is high in any league. But the fact that six other Marines who shipped over came under Marine Corps General Order 204—reenlisting with less than a year to serve—proves the point.

In practically every case the barracks was able to get each man just what he requested. When they were unable to do so because the Marine did not have the required prerequisites, they helped him find a field or retraining in which he could qualify.

The sergeant major maintains a file on each member of the barracks and as soon as he comes under MCGO 204 and the colonel approves him for reculistment, the Marine's NCOs and officers begin a carefully planned recruiting program. With the exception of the one staff NCO who continued in his field, the other eight men requested and received retraining or schools.



Lieut. Col. J. Paul explained allotment details when Sgt. Larry D. Rogers requested permission to get married



Corp. T. E. Govier and his family live in the San Patricio housing area in San Juan

The administrative section carries an additional load each year during the maneuver period. The visiting troops get liberty in San Juan and the barracks provides quarters for the FMFLant MP section who are on duty during that period. The barracks personnel do not pull any MP duty. They also provide quarters for the Air Wing's Air Freight Section. The supply section, open for the maneuver Marines who are short of gear, does a good cash sales business during the maneuver.

All three guard units have the same training and liberty schedules. Liberty goes for the guard sections at 1300 on Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday afternoons are taken up with organized recreation or schools. Friday

afternoon is inspection and the colonel inspects the different units on succeeding weeks. A regular guard mount is held every morning. The training schedule is tough and the troops are sharp.

The Sabana Seca Detachment—which insists that it has the best duty—guards the Navy radio station some 18 miles from San Juan. This puts it high on the "good" liberty list. The station was commissioned in 1952, which gives the detachment the newest quarters in the San Juan triangle. The barracks and housing on the station are of reinforced concrete and hurricane proof.

Part of the Sabana Seca area is leased to local cattle owners who allow the beef critters to run wild. Both Technical Sergeant Herbert Newman, the NCO in Charge, and Private James P. White, have had dealings with them. White dismounted from his truck during a duty tour to inspect the water tanks on the reservation. Not knowing too much about the animals, or their habits, he paid little attention to a rangy, scrub bull grazing nearby.

"He chased me," White reminisced. TSgt. Newman, in the company of HMC F. D. Gray, literally found himself up a tree. The Sabana Seca area was formerly an Army ammo dump and the old residents had planted grape-fruit and lemon trees which still bear fruit. Newman and Chief Gray were helping themselves to the free groceries—Newman in the tree—when a wandering bull made the scene. The bull was repelled after several well-aimed salvos of grapefruit from the Navy, while TSgt. Newman cheered.

The terrain at Sebana Seca is particularly adaptable to FMF-type training. Rugged coral hills, heavily overgrown, and long stretches of almost impenetrable brush are ideal for small unit problems and three-legged night compass marches. The Marines from San Juan also use the area for combat training and combine field problems with the Sabana Seca detachment whenever possible. The pistol range for both of the units is located on the reservation.

There are a number of reasons why



The squadbay at Sabana Seca is also used as a classroom



Corp. J. L. Stone (bottom) and Pvt. J. P. White gathered some of Sabana Seca's free groceries



Pfc R. F. Ayers checked the swimming beaches as part of his security patrol at Roosevelt Roads

SAN JUAN (cont.)

the Sabana Seca detachment figures it has the best deal. It's only a short ride to San Juan. They have the newest quarters and laundry and cleaning are cheap. The Marines pay 15 cents a dry pound for their laundry, which includes starched and pressed khaki. A San Juan dry cleaner calls at the barracks every day to pick up and deliver.

Out at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Air Station, the troops have some trouble keeping unauthorized people off the reservation during the maneuver period. The Third Marine Aircraft Wing sets up its own tent city at the air station. The influx of Marines causes a number of buck-hunting locals to jump the back fence to do a bit of souvenir peddling and laundry. The Marines also have to round up livestock which manages to get aboard occasionally.

At Roos Roads each guard unit has its barracks boy who does odd jobs and most of the shoe shining. The Marines pay two dollars a payday for such services. The sparkling footwear is evidence of a wise investment. Laundry is handled locally or carried to San Juan. Pfc Glen S. Dillow had a minor problem recently. Someone stole his horse.

"I found him about 10 miles in the hills. I guess someone took him out for a little joy ride."

Dillow and Pfc John A. Pritchard,



a Ranger, Texas, lad, both own horses. Pritchard has a smart-looking palomino. Dillow's horse is reported to be a former racing mount.

Horses are inexpensive and the air station provides plenty of room to roam. Pritchard paid \$80 and Dillow paid \$50 for his mount. Stabling is free on the post and saddles and bridles are furnished without cost. Even a private can afford the nickel-a-pound oats to keep his mount well grained.

Swimming and skin diving are two of the principle off-duty sports at Roos Roads. A number of the Marines have taken up the sport and make good "kills" of fish and langosta, a lobster native to the Caribbean.

Housing here is less expensive than in San Juan. Furnished units cost \$46 a month, which includes a man to mow the lawn. Unfurnished houses cost \$40. Plans have been announced for government housing in the near future to go along with the proposed expansion of the air station.

There is a grammar school, but dependents' children of high school age get their lessons via correspondence courses.

Liberty isn't quite as good at Roos Roads as it is at the other units. There are one or two small towns in the area but the majority of the Marines save their money for a trip to the big city every weekend. Local beer is good and most Stateside brands are available. San Juan and San Turco, the city's across-the-bridge neighbor, are both American in appearance and have a number of modern movie houses, restaurants and tourists. English is spoken practically everywhere even though Spanish is the principal language of the Puerto Ricans. Transportation from Roos Roads and Sabana Seca to San Juan is by "Publico." The publicos are privately-owned cars piloted by individuals who are born with a lead foot, no nerves, a love of speed and a blind faith in providence. The combination of these characteristics has caused a number of Marines to look for some other mode of transportation.

Transportation is cheap. Modern, American buses will take you all over San Juan for a nickel. The Marines at the outlying detachments pay the publico drivers up to \$1.50 for the Roos Roads round trip and a quarter to Sabana Seca.

There is little to see in San Juan aside from the Morro Castle and Columbus' statue. No one seems to know where to find San Juan Hill. There are few native arts or crafts for the souvenir hunters and most tourists find them-

selves saddled with Haitiian mahogany or Guatemalan dolls.

Very few of the Marines have cars at San Juan even though high-octane gas is only 25 cents a gallon. Arguments against bringing a car to the station are many. Insurance rates are 100 percent higher than in the States: San Juan has one of the highest accident tolls of any place in the worldeven the newest cars bear dents and scraped paint jobs. The horn, not the brake, is the first part of the car to wear out. Add poor roads, plus the important fact that skilled labor is at a premium and repairs are extremely costly, and the wise Marine will leave his auto in the States.

The lack of skilled labor is evident in all fields. Household appliances seem to wear out more quickly and repairs can sometimes cost as much as the original article. On the other hand, maid service at \$1.25 a day—cooking, cleaning, the works—takes away some of the sting.

There are many reasons for the high morale of the "Three-D" barracks.

"The liberty has a lot to do with it," was the observation of Pfc Junior R. James—one of the single Marines.

San Juan can chalk up numerous credits on the marital side of its ledger too. Master Sergeant Raymond A. Burnett, NCO in Charge of the Roosevelt Roads unit, says, "This is the best place in the Corps to finish Twenty." Burnett enlisted in 1936.

"If my plans work out," he said, "I'm going to stay here when I retire,"

And that's a very good recommendation.

San Juan is a "poor risk" for car owners. Insurance premiums are twice as high as Stateside MSgt. R. Burnett's daughter, Betty, and Pfc Pritchard both own horses Corp. J. Nocella (L) and Pfc C. Vasquez caught a snapper

QUANTICO SUMMARIES

400 meter hurdles (open): 1-David Lean, Michigan State; 2-Bob Rittenburg, Fort Dix; 1-Leon Moss, Morgan State, Time: 54.4, 589-yard run timen): 1-Ton Couriney, Fort Dri; 2-John Barnes, USAF: 2-Steen Murke, San Diezo NTC, Time: 1.52.8, The milit can

Bez. 2. John Barnes, USAF; 2.—Steen Mursky, San Diego NYC. Time: 152.8.

Two-nille run (npch): 1.—Fred Dwyer, NYC. Two: 162.7.

Two-nille run (npch): 1.—Fred Dwyer, NYC. Time: 1612.7.

Distance medicy relay (rediege): 1.—St. Joseph's (Ed Mather, Robert Hagerty, James O'Donnell, Frank McLaughilm): 2.—Western Michigan; 3.—William and Mary Time: 10.33.4.

440 yard relay (rediege): 1.—Winaton-Salem Elias Gilbert, Tom Johnson, Bob Smith, Herb Conway); 2. Hampton Institute; 2.—North Carolina Adv. Time: 0.43.4.

1. Hampton Morton, Bob Gordon, Ed Waters, Ken Baver, 2.—Michigan; 3.—Yale. Time: 0.42.4.

Two nille wash (regen): 1.—Henry Laskau, 23nd 10. YMHA; 2. John Humeke, NYAC; 3.—Brues McDonald, NYPC, Time: 14.29.

Four mile relay (university and college): 1.—Michigan State (Iton Wheeler, Gayford Denslow, Henry Kennedy, Selwin Jones); 2.—Michigan; 3.—Yillanova, Time: 17.57.

**Reprint medicy relay (service and club): 1.—18.48. (Burke Wilson, Paul Williams, Thane Bakes, Los Byurper); 2.—NYAC, Time: 2.85.

**Brusse threw (open): 1.—Desmond Koch, Pressue three descriptions of the pressure of th

Discus throw (opsh): 1—Desmond Koch, CMAF, 2—Parry O'Brien, URAF; 2—Stewart Thomson, SYAC, Distance 104 test, 7 inches, Haininer throw (open): 1—Hareid Comaily, Boston AA, 2—Bob Backus, NYAC, 3—Stewart Thomson, NYAC, Distance, 201 test, I inch.

120-yard high hundles topen): 1-Jack Davis.

120 sant high hurdles copen's 1--dack Bavis, NTC; 3-Lee Calborn, North Carolina College; 3-Lee Knight, Manhattan, Time; 13:8, 280 sand relay (college) 1--Winston-Salem (Einas Gibbert, Tom Johnson, Bob Smith, Herb Comway); 2--North Carolina College; 3--North Circlina A&T. Time: 12:8, 8, 8print modiley relay (college); 1--8t, Joseph's Ches McManno, Bob Morgan, Jim McAlpin, Frank McLaughin); 2--Baldwin Wallace; 3--Wostern Michigan, Time: 3:35, 4, Michigan Butate (Dave Hobe, Sen Dafoe, E. Bradham, Dave Lean; 2--Manhattan, Time: 3:28-8, (Georgetown also started, int Crosby Day pilled a teg muscle on the first lap.)

Distance medley relay (club and service) 1 B: (Dick Forrster, Moore Elmore, Ster Murydy, Paul Murydy); Z. Shanahan Catholic Club. Time: 10:57.2

Club. Time: 10:57.2.
Two mits relay 'colleger: 1 - 8t. Joseph's (Bob Bagerty. Ed Mather, James O'Donnell, Frank McLaughlin); 2 - Western Michigan; 3 - William and Mary. Time. 8:11.8.
Two-mits relay inniversity: 1 - Georgetown

Two-mile relay (university): 1—Georgetown (Tom MacKay, Bob Lippmeier, John Perton, Bob Carney); 2—Michigan; 3—Manhattan-jons a 93.5

Time: 8 03.5.

3000 meter steeplechase (open): I -Bill Ashen-teller, NYAC; 2 H-nry Kennedy, Michigan State; 3-Ed Shen, Fort Monmouth, Time:

Javelin throw (open); 1. Al Cantello, Quanti os Marines; 2. Sid Kiwitt, NYPU; 3. Bill Alby, Syracuse. Distance, 202 feet, 10% inches. Pole yault (open); 1. Don Bragz, Villanova; 2. Jerry Welleurn, Onio Traco Club, and Leise

Landstrom, Michigan, tied. Height, 14 feet. Decathion (open) 1—Joel Stankle, un-attached, 5844 points; 2—Perry Moore, Mary-land, 5482; 3—Lyman Frasier, Baltimore Olym-pic Club, 5238.

pie Club, 5238.

One-mile relay (college): I—Winston-Salem
(Herb Conway, Ellas Gilbert, Tom Johnson, Bob Smith); 2 8t. Joseph's; 2 Baldwin Wallace.

(Hert Conwa), Ethas Gilbert, Tom Johnson, Bob Smith); 2.-Bl. Joseph's; 3.-Baldwin Wallace, Time; 3.27.8. One-mile relay (university); 1.-Michigan (Don Mathison, Boh Rudisell, Dick Flodin, Laird Sioan); 2.-Villanova; 3.-Morgan State, Time; 3.24.9.

One-mile relay (club and service): I-NYAC (Peter Similari, Brian Condon, Mile Caraftis, Tom Courtney); 2-NTC, 3-NYPC, Time: 3-25-5.

3.25.5.
S89-yard relay (university): 1—Michigan (Bob)
Budisell, George Giuppe, Dick Flodin, Bob
Brewn): 2—Manhattan; 3—Mergan State, (Yale
Inished second, disqualified for passing out of
lane. Petro State dropped out of race.) Time:

Jane Pehn Stale dropped ont of fases; June 127.5.
One-mile (in (open); 1 Joe Deady, un-attached; 2 --Art Datzell, Fort Riler, Kans.; 3 - Gay Beretich, Ohio Track Club. Time; 120.9.
Distance medies relax funiversity); 1 - Villamova (Charlie Jenkins, Warmer Heimann, Alex Breckenridge, Ron Delann); 2 - NYU; 3 -- Manbattan, Time; 10/128.
Shoet pot (open); 1 --Parry O'Brien, USAF; 2 - Ken Bantum, Manhattan, 3 -- Dave Owen, Michigan, Distance; 57 feet, 4 Inches.
July yard dash (open); Willie Williams, Fort Kanes; 2 - Theedronia Buch, Fort Lee; 3 -- Ed Bradbam, Michigan State. Time; 9, 9 seconds.

QUANTICO

April showers failed to dampen the spirits of 1000 American Olympic hopefuls

by MSgt. Elwood Jones Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel Leatherneck Staff Photographer

PRIL RAINS FAILED to thwart one of the largest and most spectacular sporting events ever staged by a branch of the service. The heavy downpour pelted almost 1000 Olympic hopefuls during the first Marine Corps Schools Relays in Butler Stadium, Quantico, Va., but neither the athletes nor those who staged the meet lost any enthusiasm for the proceedings at hand.

The track carnival, which rivaled the Penn and Drake Relays in size, was initiated by Quantico's 1955 track coach, First Lieutenant Tom Rosandich. To get a line on talent in the Marine Corps, in anticipation of the

coming Olympics in Australia, the idea of holding a two-day meet between Marines, other service athletes, and top collegiate stars, was presented to college coaches at the Spring meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America last year. The suggestion met with the acclaim and approval of coaches, the American Athletic Union and members of the press, and the go-ahead signal was given for the giant-sized Quantico Relays.

At times, runners sloshed through as much as four inches of water, and no records were broken. But dividends gained by the Marine Corps through hospitality and capable management

are evidence that the relays were an outstanding success.

Most of the competing athletes were youngsters from nation-wide campuses, Their experiences at Quantico-friendship with host Marines, a daily diet of ample Marine Corps rations, and the freedom of the post-left a lasting, positive impression on young minds. When the time comes for them to assume their share of military obligations, it's a safe bet that some will choose the Corps. Another safe wager is that many were influenced by the "feel at home" hospitality of Marine Corps Schools.

Good meals, transportation on the base, adequate quarters and excellent training facilities were an important part of the methodical advance preparations made before arrivals began to flow through the main gate around April 1. Demonstrations of Marine Corps weapons were held, and at least one group of athletes was treated to a helicopter ride. Buses were available for liberty runs to nearby Washington, D. C., where the annual Cherry Blossom Festival was in progress.



Highly regarded Morgan State College team checked in at the reception center near main gate. Tall lad in center is high-jumper Bob Barksdale

wide. Within minutes after Jack Davis won the 120-yard high hurdles, the story was on the West Coast.

The press put the elaborate facilities to use. Several large, eastern metropolitan dailies were represented, as well as all the major wire services. Sporting magazines sent writer-photographer teams, the newsreels were there, and even a pair of French sports editors were spotted filing copy.

Particularly noteworthy were the efforts of armed forces competitors. San Diego Naval Training Center entered a strong squad. Their ace, former University of Southern California Trojan, Davis, copped the hurdle event with a time of 13.8 seconds. He was only two-tenths of a second off the world record, but defeated the up-and-coming Lee Calhoun of North Carolina College. Davis' win was the most dramatic of the meet, and he received the writers' votes for the Commandant's Trophy as the outstanding individual star.

At the gun, Joe Savoldi, a psychology
TURN PAGE

RELAYS '56

Among other things, the chow rated high praise. One father remarked prior to opening-day ceremonies, "The Marine Corps is to be congratulated. My son raves about the food, which is more than he ever did at home!"

Technical Sergeant Troy W. Hancock, Mess Sergeant of the T and T Regiment, has been dispensing food in the Marine Corps for eight years. He is dedicated to feeding Marines well. "I sincerely like to see men eat," he said. "If a man eats well, he's a happy man. I think these boys are happy."

Interviews with dining athletes confirmed the sergeant's statement. Their remarks ranged from "Man, this is really living!" to "The Marine Corps certainly isn't stingy with its food."

Those who set up the press facilities at Quantico did a thorough job. Runners were available to take copy to Daly Hall, where teletypes were waiting to shoot writers' stories far and

23

Manhattan College's thinclads relaxed before the big meet



World champion shot putter, Parry O'Brien, has the grace of a dancer

Marine to place first in an event,

In addition to Davis, another pair of San Diego NTC men who distinguished themselves were broad jumper Leon Gilmore and high jumper Barney Dyer. Gilmore won his event with a jump of 23 feet, 4 inches. The American record, established by Jesse Owens, is 26 feet 8½ inches. Dyer unexpectedly tied the renowned Bob Barksdale of Morgan State College with an effort of 6 feet, 3¾ inches. The world high jump record of 6 feet, 11½ inches was attained by Walt Davis of Texas A&M in 1953.

Two members of the Air Force demonstrated indisputable Olympic caliber. Parry O'Brien ran off with the shot put with a toss of 57 feet, 4 inches, under other-than-perfect conditions. He is world and Olympic champion, and was credited with an outdoor put of 60 feet, 10 inches at Los Angeles on June 11, 1954. O'Brien's service mate, Desmond Koch, defeated him in the discus event with a heave of 164 feet, 7 inches.

Soldier-sprinter Willie Williams, of Fort Knox, ran away from the field in the 100-yard dash, winning with a comparatively slow time of 9.9 seconds. He has run the century in 9.5. Given a dry track at Quantico, it's hard to say what his time would have been. Three dash men will be selected for the American squad, and if Williams continues at his present form he stands an excellent chance of seeing Australia.

Alfred U. coaches Yunevich and McLane tried #9 green

The San Diego NTC distance medley relay team waded to a 10:57.2 time in winning the event for service and clubs. For the uninitiated, it's a race wherein the first man runs 880 yards, the second 440, the third three-quarters of a mile and the anchor man a mile. The sailors' team was comprised of Dick Foerster, Moore Elmore, and Steve and Paul Murphy.

Among the collegiates, individual stars were Duke's Joel Shankle, who won the 10-event decathlon with 5844 points, and Villanova's Don Bragg, who took the pole vault with 14 feet, even. Duke had a scheduled meet for the final day of the Quantico Relays, and Shankle competed unattached. Bragg is one of seven Americans, who are the only men in history, to have cleared the bar at 15 feet. The world and American record for the pole vault is held by Cornelius Warmerdam, who did 15 feet, 73/4 inches at Modesto, Calif., on May 23, 1942.

In the university class, Joe Deady, anchor man of Georgetown's great two-mile relay team of 1951, went to the front early in the last lap and won the mile run handily in 4:20.9.

Bouncing Irishman Ron Delany, most active miler in America, ran the best mile of the day. He anchored Villanova to victory in the distance medley, racing to a 56.8 last quarter. He was timed in 4:14.2 as he moved from third to first in the last leg of the distance event. With a 10:12.8, the Wildcats were about three-quarters



Villanova's Don Bragg is one of seven Americans to clear the bar at 15 feet. This effort of 14 feet, even, was the best vault at Quantico

of a minute faster than the service time.

Frank McLaughlin gave an outstanding exhibition as he anchored little St. Joseph's of Philadelphia to a win in the two-mile relay—college class. The Hawks defeated Western Michigan, William and Mary and Virginia Military Institute.

The Quantico Relays came at a time when American track and field men were in need of competition, to partially fill the gap between Spring and the Olympic tryouts at Los Angeles on June 29-30. If any athletes who competed at Quantico go on to make the American squad and garner laurels at Melbourne, then some farsighted gentlemen at Marine Corps Schools may deserve some of the credit.

END





During gun drill—the equivalent of snapping in or dry firing—two traymen of the 4th gun section, "C"

Battery, hoist a dummy round into the breech of one of their giant 155-mm, cannons at "the Palms"

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky Leatherneck Staff Writer Photos by by MSgt. H. B. Wells Leatherneck Staff Photographer

Marine artillerymen at Twentynine Palms, Calif., are experts with 155-mm. guns. They do a tremendous job in battle

NY MARINE KNOWS that
every outfit but his own
has a room reservation on
the gravy train. And while the men
who man the guns of Force Artillery,
Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, at the
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif... are no exception,
they are perhaps the most complacent
folks in today's bigger and more flexible
Marine Corps,

The gun park where the 1st 155-mm. Gun Battalion, a Force Artillery unit, unlimbers its long-range weapons when not in the field, is a dusty, sandy, plot of land at the desert's edge at the Palms. In Summertime, the park gets hot; temperatures have been recorded at more than 130 degrees. Whirlwinds occasionally charge across the lot, churning up dirt and bits of rock, oblivious of men and machines. Once in a while, the baby twisters chuck stones through the 1st Guns' sign at the park's entrance.

The park is where the battalion's artillerymen put in most of their working hours in camp, carrying out a train-

ing program designed to produce results in the field. Gun drills—artillery's equivalent to snapping in or dry firing—are repeated almost to the point of monotony but they help to keep proficiency high. In battle, the big guns do a big job.

Force Artillery is a subordinate command of Brigadier General Thomas G. McFarland, CG Force Troops, FMF, Pac. Its basic mission is to train field artillery units not normally a part of a Marine division but which, in wartime, are attached to a division or firing in support of one or more divisions.

According to one historian, the first instance of Marine riflemen advancing with the support of "modern" Marine artillery happened on a ridge called Las Trencheras in the Dominican Republic in 1916 when the Fourth Marines, under Uncle Joe Pendleton, chased a flock of rebels over the hill. A lone battery of cannon served the eviction notice after the deeply-entrenched Dominicans had managed to momentarily stymie the Fourth's charge.

Marine artillery was somewhat rebuffed in the first World War, but the concept of the amphibious doctrine had reversed the feeling considerably by the time Guadalcanal was assaulted. There the cannoneers came into their own.

One survivor of Bloody Ridge stated, "Whenever I run across anybody who was in the Eleventh Marines on the 'Canal, I thank him from the bottom of my heart."

On the night of September 13, 1942, when the Japanese shot the works at the Marine lines on the ridge in a fanatic attempt to regain Henderson Field, the gunners opened up and sent 105-mm. shells over the defenders' heads so fast it seemed their barrels would melt. Their deadly rain broke up the enemy attack in what proved to be the most crucial battle of the campaign. Out of it grew the tale of a captured Japanese officer who asked to see the "automatic" artillery the Marines had used that night.

There was no such weapon, of course, but the fast and furious firing by the

TURN PAGE



Off to the firing ranges. Down a dusty, desert road went the caravan. Men of the gun section

rode the truck in the background, while a "cat" lumbered along behind with one of the cannons



Sgt, J. Cruise signaled to the "cat" driver as his section limbered a 155 on its way to the range



A model field emplacement of the gun battalion had ammo and powder pit lined with sandbags

CANNONEERS (cont.)

Eleventh's cannoneers on the night of September 13 seemed to set a pattern that Marine artillerymen were to follow until the war ended.

In Korea, the big guns performed their destructive role, pounding the Communist side of the line, day and night, in support of the First Marine Division. One-oh-five howitzers gave direct support to the infantry regiments while the more potent 155mm. howitzers were employed as general support artillery. While the gunners themselves received little counterbattery fire from their reluctant opponents, they mauled Red artillery and mortar positions aiming in on the infantrymen. Enemy concentrations of troops and supplies were considered succulent targets for their high explosive appetite, but Korea was not an "artilleryman's war," in a strict sense. The guns fired their missions, on order, as usual.

In the sphere of big boomsticks, however, the ability to deliver a shipment of high explosives with enough accuracy to make the trip worthwhile requires skilled personnel, as do many other segments of the Marine's trade. Skill is usually an acquired, rather than an inherent quality, and some of the best localities for apprentice cannoneers to gain the necessary adroitness in this booming business are the vast ranges at Twentynine Palms.

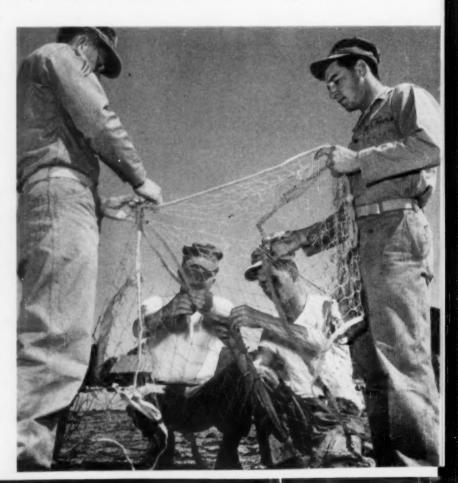
In Lieutenant Colonel Thomas R. Belzer's 1st Guns, the knowledge of cannoneering is imparted to new hands through the simple, direct method of on-the-job training.

Preparing a garnished net was easy compared to other tasks

Corporal Eugene C. Pratt, the latest Marine to join the 4th Gun Section, Charlie Battery, 1st Guns, is a short-timer who recently completed a seagoing tour aboard the USS Curtis, a seaplane tender where the ship's Marine detachment manned 20- and 40-mm. batteries. He was assigned to the 4th Section as a cannoneer.

It's an ancient Marine theory that before a man can learn his individual responsibility with a weapon, he should first be taught the weapon. Sergeant James R. Cruise, of Mesa, Ariz., the 4th's soft-spoken chief of section, started Pratt off with the nomenclature of the gun—its carriage, sights and breech mechanism. Cruise has been an artilleryman about two and a half years; part of that time he pulled duty with a 105-mm. outfit of the Twelfth Marines in Japan.

As the newcomer took his place in the section, he began to absorb the duties





The gun park where the 1st 155-mm. Gun Battalion unlimbers its long-range weapons is a dusty plot

of land at the desert's edge. In Summertime, the mercury has climbed above the 130-degree mark

of each of the men who aim, load and fire the huge cannon. Everyone in the battery—including the caterpillar pilots and the truck drivers—can fill in on a gun, at any position. It's good sense; big guns are always susceptible to the return fire of their enemy counterparts.

At present, the 4th Gun Section is operating shorthandedly with 11 cannoneers instead of a normal 16. In addition to Cruise, the crew consists of a breech plugman, a quadrant operator and his assistant, a powderman, two traymen who lift the heavy projectiles into the breech, two rammers and three cannoneers.

Trying to keep a gun clean, properly maintained and sand-free in the desert is slightly less difficult than keeping the dirt out of the eyeballs when the wind is blowing. In the convoys which travel to and from the wide-open

reaches where the ranges are located, everybody eats dust.

Force Troops have been gritting their teeth on desert sand ever since the organization moved from Camp Pendleton to the Palms on September 29, 1953, when the 1st AAA Weapons Battalion reported aboard the new base. The 1st Guns followed on the 15th of October.

"One thing about being out herewe get to do plenty of shooting,"
Pfc Mark N. Smith, a cannoneer in the
4th Section, said with the typical enthusiasm Marines have always shown
when it comes to firing their weapons.

Sgt. Cruise estimated that Charlie Battery averaged as much time in the field as the other units of the battalion—about every other week for periods of two to five days duration, with at least one five-day excursion every three months.

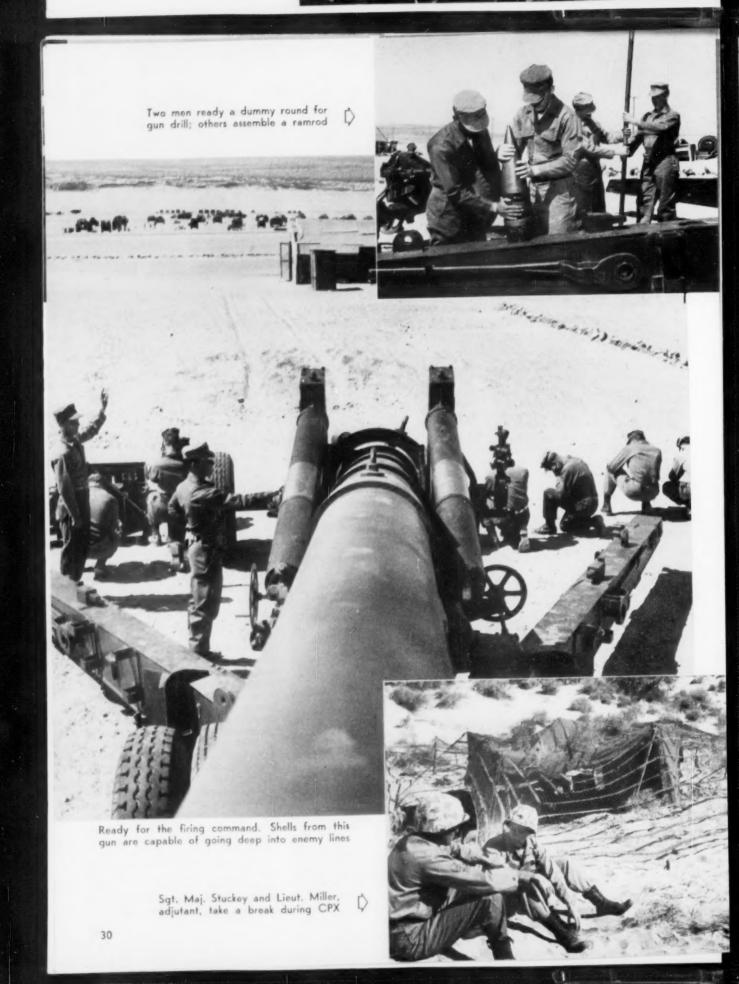
When the section readies the one-five-five for the range, the trails are closed and locked and the tube is winched out of battery position before they hitch the 15-ton gun to a TD-18 caterpillar tractor, the weapon's prime mover. With the help of the cat's winch, the trails are raised and secured to the limber but the necessary manhandling involved still means plenty of musclework. The gun tips the scale at a neat 30,100 pounds.

However, not all the guns in the battalion are put through the same ritual when a field trip is in the offing. Some of the long rifles are self-propelled, permanently mounted on their own tractors.

"Eventually, we'll probably wind up with those, too," said Technical Sergeant Douglas K. Craig, a 12-year veteran, considered one of the best gunnery (text continued on page 31)



Though caterpillars move most of the dirt, these men found out the hard way that elbow grease can sometimes replace heavy equipment



CANNONEERS (cont.)

sergeants in the Marine Corps today by Captain Edward J. Pierson, the Charlie Battery Commander. Craig's manner of handling the men under him is neither brash nor easy but seems to combine the right amount of cajoling and sternness that gets things done.

Until the time arrives when they can go self-propelled, the 4th section still limbers its piece the hard way and rides a truck in convoy, where the only vehicle visible is the lead jeep. The trucks, cats and guns following behind in Indian file are hidden in a cloud of dust.

When the cannoneers prepare to unlimber their charges at the firing positions, the maneuver involves more back-work. Although the cats carry big blades that can cut out gun pits in a hurry, there are ammo, powder and personnel pits to be dug, sandbags to be filled, camouflage nets to be rigged and the job of winching the barrel back to battery position before the crew can get its first mission on the way.

Artillery forward observers relay target positions to the fire direction center who, in turn, select which guns will send the death-dealing projectiles at the unfortunate objective. The 155mm. guns have a higher muzzle velocity, flatter trajectory, longer tube and greater range than the same size howitzers. Their shells can probe deeper into enemy territory. The forward-and sometimes the aerial-observers, controlling the firing, see to it that the gunners get their rounds on target by calling corrections back to the fire direction center. Frequent command post exercises where the battalion-minus the guns-takes to the field, keep the fire direction center operating at the high level of efficiency demanded by the science of artillery. Blasting enemy installations beyond the sight of the gunners is a tricky, meticulous business where artillerymen in combat are on call 24 hours each day. Night firing problems on the Twentynine Palms artillery alleys give them a taste of after-dark shooting.

When firing is completed and the range policed up, the cannoncers limber the pieces, haul them back to camp and unlimber in the gun park.

Cannoneers take pride in their gunmanship, yet realize that their main task is to support the riflemen, gents for whom most artillerymen have plenty of respect. Many of them used to be Marine foot soldiers. Some wonder if they still aren't. Sometimes, after swabbing the big barrels and cleaning the 155-mm. monster, they barely have time to run a patch through their M-1s before standing guard duty.



Battery marker provided a comfortable spot for Pfc D. Bergenski and Corp. T. Pfeifle to sat the desert breeze during leisure moments



A conference was held to decide how many camouflage nets would be needed for a model position. The shade of garland was important

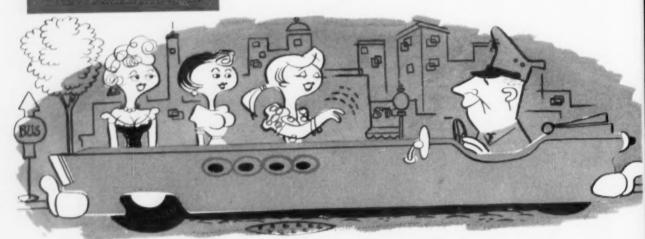
how to be

Liberty Hound

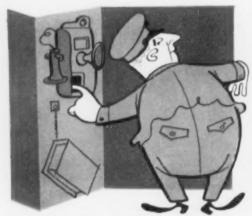
by gordon bess



"If you are striving to become a first class 'liberty hound', you must see to it that you are flat broke at all times!"



"One of the best ways to achieve this financial status is to buy an expensive automobile on which you can't possibly meet the payments!"



"This will lead to many exciting hours while you're scrounging loot for gasoline and dodging the finance company!"



"As soon as you have your car and gas, you must obtain what is known in the trade as a 'pigeon'!"



"Pigeons come in different sizes and shapes but, in general, they are all well-heeled individuals who need an experienced guiding hand such as you can provide. THIS IS YOUR DUTY!"



"It's a good idea to keep changing 'philanthropists.'
However, this problem usually
takes care of itself!"



"You must condition yourself to go many days without sleep. Depend on little naps to prepare you for liberty call!"



"TEN DAYS RESTRICTION!" "Now comes the real test. If you can pull more liberty while on restriction than normally, you may be proud to bear the title, 'Liberty Hound'!"



The 88th Co., First Marine Regiment, Naval Air Station, at Paulliac, France, in September 1918,

Submitted by Edward K. Robinson two months prior to the Armistice. The CMC then was General George Barnett, twelfth Commandant



New Hampshire, in 1898, during the year of the Spanish-American War

Submitted by SSyt. Robert G. Flohre
The rifle drill team of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth,

CORPS

H ERE ARE six more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. Leatherneck will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, Leatherneck Magazine, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Pictured above is the Basic School's Class of '31 while it was stationed at the Marine Barracks,

Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penna. The total officer strength of the Marines was approximately 1000

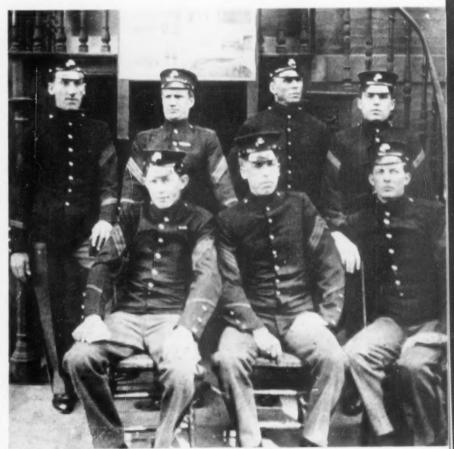


Clifton B. Cates, former Commandant of the U. S. Marines, was a captain with the Fourth Marine

Regiment in Shanghai, China, when this photograph was taken. Captain Cates is standing at the far left



Submitted by Mrs. R. M. Smith General Joseph H. Pendleton, at the San Diego, Calif., rifle range in 1923



These Marines took time out to pose for their photo in 1912. They were part of the Marine Corps recruiting detail in Baltimore, Md.

The Old Gunny Says...

wanta talk to you about promotions and the job of being an NCO in this lash-up. I been hearing scuttle-butt lately that some of our NCO promotion tests show that many NCOs don't even know some of the basic dope a good NCO should know if he's earning his pay. Simple stuff like military symbols, map reading and drill. Now, if this is true, then us NCOs ain't quite the 'back-bone' of the Corps we been bragging about so long. It's time we started jackin' ourselves up and squarin' away the situation.

"It appears to me that too many Marines may be dependin' on learning their jobs and the profession of soldierin' only during unit training periods and they're not doing enough studying on their own time. Some men think that learning their specialty is enough. Well, it ain't! Being a good Marine and a good NCO calls for some study and learning. We should never stop schoolin' ourselves. Learning everything in the Guidebook is just a start. We should study all manuals related to our present duties and next higher rank—then we should apply what we learn.

"Some guys say, 'Why study and work for promotion?"—especially if they're going to be in for a few years. Well, here's why; every man should be ambitious to get ahead in whatever he's doing. Even if you're not in for a career, now is the time to establish good habits of work. Don't start goofin' off and loafin' along in the crowd. Also, a promotion means more money. If you don't need it now, save it. That's another good habit to start.

"Don't get the idea that hard work doesn't pay off. There are promotions available in the Corps for those who work for them. It's not enough to just drift along, wait your turn and keep your nose clean. Time in grade is not

as important a factor in getting promoted as are proficiency and conduct.

"As you all know, the enlisted promotion system is a cycle. Periodically all eligible Marines compete on a Marine Corps-wide basis for NCO promotions. The promotions are made one pay grade at a time to fill the vacancies in the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Reserve.

"In addition to the written tests taken for promotion, some of the other factors that determine who is best qualified for promotion are: conduct, proficiency, time in grade, time in service, physical appearance and character. Some of these factors are added up in a composite score and others by a NCO promotion board.

"The promotion cycle I mentioned is basically thin-and if you knock off chatter for a few minutes you may learn somethin': First, a Marine Corps Memo comes out which tells when promotion tests will be given to all hands that's eligible. Then a local promotion board examines all the record books. Next, the CO reviews the records selected by the board and recommends those men he considers best fit and most deserving of a promotion. Those men then get the word to prepare for tests on a certain date. The tests are standard tests prepared by the Marine Corps Test and Educational Unit at Quantico. The tests are given on the same date all over the world.

"Composite scores are figured out for each rank, except staff NCOs. The staff NCOs are promoted individually by a board at Headquarters, Marine Corps.

"When the exams are completed, the test sheets and composite scores are sent back to the T and E Unit at Quantico where they're corrected and the results and composite scores are sent to Headquarters.

"Next, Headquarters, Marine Corps

tabulates the scores and figures how many in each rank passed the test. Also, Headquarters decides how many vacancies exist in each rank in the Marine Corps and then puts out the word on the minimum composite score. Commanding officers are notified that they can promote all hands who passed the test and have a certain composite score or better.

"Now, the CO does not have to make the promotions unless he feels that each man is qualified in all respects.

"That's the way the promotion cycle works but if you guys wanta get in the cycle, each of you has gotta prepare for promotion. Just taking the test ain't all there is to it. We all know that passing an exam is not the only indication of a man's ability to perform the duties of the next higher rank.

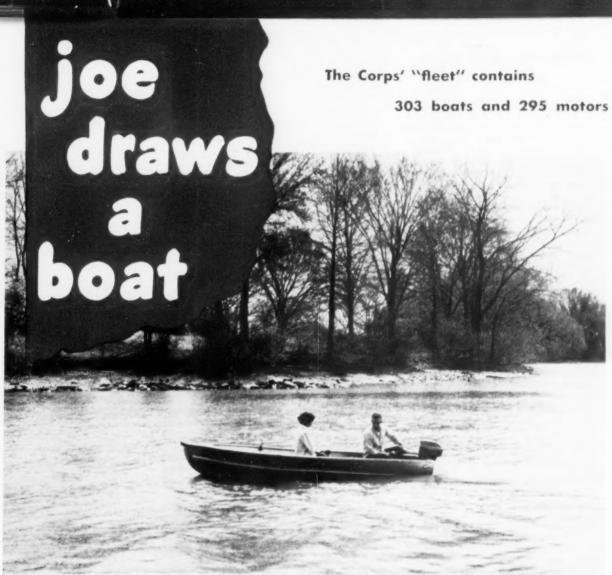
"Each NCO should not only have the knowledge required by the rank—but he should also know how to use it.

"In preparing for promotion, a man should develop his leadership characteristics. He should seek responsibility and the opportunity to supervise other Marines. He must be honest and dependable. He should attack every job with energy and enthusiasm.

"He must be neat in appearance at all times, even in utility clothes. He should be military in his bearing and manner. Just remember that proficiency is the application of military knowledge and it is attention to duty. Proficiency accounts for most of your composite

"A good conduct mark indicates your willingness to do any job, a cooperative attitude, proper dress and military appearance. If you wanta get ahead in this outfit, apply yourself. The same characteristics that promote a man in the Corps are what make men advance in any job or profession. It's up to you."

END



Practically every Marine Corps post and station has facilities for boating. The small outboards are

available for pleasure cruising as well as fishing. Each "skipper" must pass a rigid "driver's" exam

by Don Carpenter

Photos by
TSgt, Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

OE IS STANDING in another line, but this time there's a smile on his face. The weekend promises balmy weather and the Post Special Services Office can provide him with an outboard motor and a small boat for cruising on a nearby waterway.

Joe's turn comes and he is lucky; he draws both a boat and motor. Both are well-known brands, in good condition and the boat is equipped with life preservers, safety gasoline can, and oars in case of motor failure.

Before the boats are purchased by Special Services, they must meet rigid safety specifications which include

adequate flotation in each boat to support the weight of the boat completely flooded, together with the motor and four passengers. Foam plastic material under the seats and housed within aluminum walls for protection, or airtight tanks built into the hull make this flotation possible. It is further required that each new boat purchased by Special Services display a plate showing the maximum load capacity, usually four persons or 600 pounds, and the maximum horsepower allowed to propel it. Sixteen h.p. is usually the limit, but most motors bought by Special Services are 71/2 h.p.

What are the chances of a Marine

getting a boat and motor from Special Services at the average post or station?

Special Services, at this writing, has 303 assorted types of boats (less canoes) in use at various stations. Ninety-six more craft are in the process of being shipped. About 300 more boats will be built. Many of the boats in use are made of aluminum; some are sailboats, and present planning includes many glass hulls, when the proper specifications can be met.

Special Services now has on hand for issue 295 outboard motors, with 235 more motors on bid at this time. Marine air ground Reserve units will have a share of this recreational gear.

TURN PAGE

JOE DRAWS A BOAT (cont.)

At Camp Lejeune there are 114 boats, 53 motors and 140 more motors now under procurement. Quantico now has 14 boats with 10 more to come and no motors available. Camp Pendleton Special Services has 14 boats on hand and 30 in the process of procurement. They have no outboard motors to issue. Marine Barracks, Barstow, Calif., has eight boats and four motors. NMB, MB. Yorktown, Va., has two boats and one motor for its personnel who usually fish for big striped bass in Felgates Creek or the river. Parris Island now has 26 boats and 30 motors. Pensacola, Fla., has nine boats and 12 motors. Key West MB has two boats. In the Philippines, at MB, Subic Bay, are two boats and one motor, with another motor on the way. At Clarksville, Tenn., MB, are three boats and no motors, but some are on the way.

The Organized Marine Reserve unit at Steubenville, Ohio, has one boat. The Marine OIC, Philadelphia, Pa., is getting one boat. The 1st Engineer Battalion, Baltimore, Md., has one boat. The Marine Air Reserve unit in Seattle, Wash., has two boats; the Marine Air Reserve unit at Memphis, Tenn., has one boat, and a total of 65 boats are slated to go to Reserve units throughout the country.

At present, most of the boats sup-



Each kicker is run on the test stand before "Joe" signs it out. The majority of the motors used by Special Services are 71/2 horsepower

plied to Marines for recreation are 14-foot aluminum craft, bare of all equipment except Styrofoam plastic flotation devices or metal air tanks. Extra equipment, including oars, life belts, gasoline safety cans and lights must be arranged for or purchased by individual Marine supply or recreation funds. At most stations, safety regulations cover issue of boats and motors.

When the issue is limited to an out-

board motor, the man is faced with the problem of renting a boat, so he heads for the nearest boat rental agency. Since he usually draws a 71/2 horsepower outboard motor, he must rent a small boat not over 16 or 18 feet long. He should examine the boat before he pays his money for rent. Does it leak? Is there a bailing device or pump aboard? Is there a good light in case he stays out after dark? Does he have oars to row back home if the motor fails? Is there a life preserver or cork jacket in the boat for each man who rides with him? Is there an extra can of gasoline with a safety top? Can he secure his motor tightly to the boat? (Vibration could shake it loose and cause it to jump overboard and sink).

While safe gear may be the primary consideration, safety on the water is fast becoming a matter of new laws and public interest. Each year the number of boats in this country almost doubles. Boat owners take a dim view of carelessness on the water; it concerns their lives and property, and they expect Joe to run his boat carefully and sensibly. He must slow down while operating his boat among other boats at anchor or around piers. The U.S. Coast Guard can place him under arrest and have him fined for speeding in congested areas. He is not allowed to cause an excessive wake which will upset smaller boats around him. In fact, it may not be long before boat operators will be required to pass an examination similar to those given to motorists. The increase in the number of boats in recent years has brought a proportionate increase in the accident rate, and laws are now being introduced which will require a close inspection of each boat.



Most boats are 14-foot, aluminum craft. Additional gear includes safety gas can, Styrofoam plastic cushions, and, "just in case"—oars



While requirements vary at the different posts, all have programs to teach proper boat handling to each Marine checking out equipment

Those found safe will probably carry a seal. Some states, such as Maryland, now have proposed legislation to require the licensing of all boats for hire with rigid inspection for motorized party boats.

Among the simple rules for all boating fans to remember are the following:

Inspect your motor and craft before shoving off. Turn off all stoves and exposed lights and prohibit smoking before loading gasoline into motor or gas cans. Lock, fasten, or tie your motor to the boat securely. When leaving the dock or returning, watch for passing boats; signal by whistle or horn if you can't see. Move in and out of dock areas slowly and carefully.

Rules of the Road, as applied to motor boats, require that you give the right of way to all sailboats and boats without motors, except when they are overtaking you from behind. In case of collision or other accident between boats, it is the duty of each person involved to stand by the other vessel until the need for assistance is gone. Each operator is required to give his name and address and the name and number of his boat when requested, just as a motorist must do at the scene of an accident.

Marine yachtsmen must know and follow "rules of the road"

When Joe overtakes another boat and intends to pass it, the rights all rest with the boat ahead and Joe must keep clear. It is assumed that his boat is "overtaking" when it is approaching the course of the leading boat from more than two compass points abaft or behind the beam or center line of the leading boat. No vessel's rights are altered by the whistle signals Joe gives. A boat is considered to be "underway" if it is not at anchor, aground, or made tast to the shore. Joe must remember

that he will be held responsible if he swamps another boat by passing it at an excessive rate of speed or otherwise damages the other boat or injures its passengers.

Rules of the Road state that The Danger Zone is the area of water that lies immediately ahead of Joe's boat, to two points abaft or behind the central line of his boat, called the beam. Other boats located in this Danger Zone, which are approaching the course of Joe's boat, have the right of way over Joe, so he must keep clear of such boats.

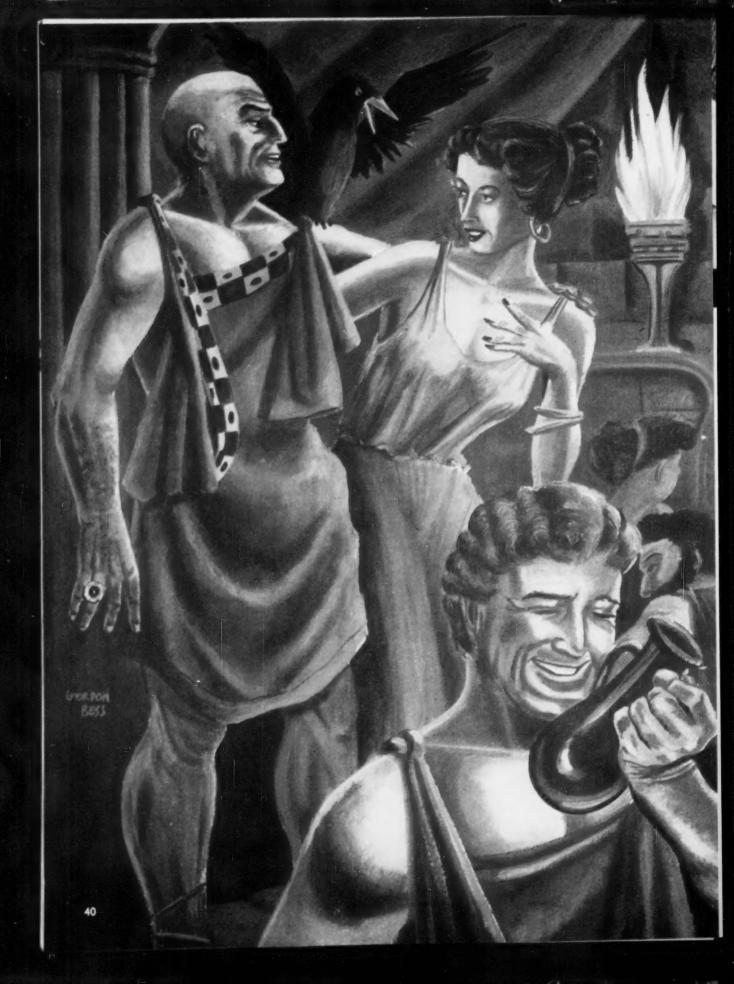
Joe must always remember that he must slow down at night or in fog, when the weather is too thick to see safely ahead. Congress included in the Motor Boat Act of 1940, a provision that, "anyone who shall operate any vessel in a reckless manner may be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not over one year, or both."

Under normal conditions, when Joe meets another boat and intends to pass it, the two boats should pass port side to port side. This means that each boat has its left side facing the other boat's left side. For Joe, the port side is the left side of his boat looking toward the bow or front end of his boat. A single blast of the horn or whistle also indicates that boats intend to pass port to port.

Boats of all kinds, while running, must keep clear or out of the way of fishing boats at anchor or with nets and trawls. But no boat is permitted to engage in fishing in a channel or "fairway" nor to obstruct navigation in any way. It is illegal for Joe to tic up to any buoy or other navigational aid.

A safe or (continued on page 78)





Rattle and Roll

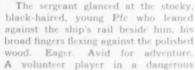
by Edward A. Dieckmann

In man's ceaseless struggle for survival, the quest for super weapons, capable of revolutionizing warfare, will never end

ROM HIS STATION on the quarterdeck, Marine Sergeant Major Critias watched the harbor unfold as his ship moved in. He tugged at his right ear lobe, his wide-spaced gray eyes narrowed slightly. It would be much better he thought, if they were going in on a wartime mission. One would know what to expect. But now—with this cold war situation, and the cloak and dagger assignment—it was an absolute certainty that he'd die under vicious torture if he slipped up.

From seaward it was a white town set between yellow sand and green hills from which a river flowed, splitting the city into two parts. Stone docks thrust out from the sandy beach, backed by lines of flat-roofed warehouses. Marching down from the low hills beyond ran tier on tier of closely-set white houses. This was Salamis, port of Cyprus, shipping point for the great copper mines for a thousand years.

The blue bay was dotted with ships, drab fishing boats for the most part, but with a number of sleek warships with bright flags and flashes of sunlight reflecting from exposed metalwork. One was under way, the flashing oar blades churning spots of foam at each dip. A yellowish-gray haze hung low over the northern section of the townsmoke from the big smelters. That was where the sergeant's business would be and the cloudy canopy had all the appearance of the lid of a trap.





RATTLE AND ROLL (cont.)

game and loving, every minute of it.

"Looks nice, ch?" Critias remarked.
"It's always been a good liberty port.
And now, because we're here on a good
will visit to possible allies, we'll be
greeted like brothers. The drinks will
probably be free, the girls beautiful—
but not for you and me. There'll be a
different kind of reception committee
for us—if we're recognized."

Pfc Demos, an ex-tax clerk in Syracuse, grinned, his white teeth a startling contrast in his swarthy face.

"That's the chance we take. Lead me to it. Sarge. I wouldn't miss it for anything. There'll probably be a commission for both of us after this job."

Critias laughed drily.

"Perhaps. Either that or a brainwashing by experts," he said.

The ship's Marine detachment was falling in at the port gangway, making last-minute adjustments to their dress uniforms, giving a final polish to already gleaming weapons.

"Down we go," the sergeant said, nodding toward the hooded hatchway. "We'll check the gear once more. You know, Demos, I haven't worn civilian clothes for—let's see now—about 14 years. It'll be a novelty."

The ship's commander briefed the two Marines following the arrival ceremonies. His cabin door was closed and a Marine sentry stood in the pas-

sageway outside.

"You know your mission," he snapped. He was a brusk-speaking man, every word shooting home like an arrow. "You'll be on your own from the moment you leave the ship. Keep in mind the situation here. Cyprus is a middle ground between ourselves and the Carthaginians. The place swarms with their agents. They're shrewd, have unlimited funds and they're excellently trained. Bear this in mind, Sergeant Major. We cannot have what is termed an incident at this time. If you're arrested you'll be repudiated by our government. You understand that?" He glanced sharply at the two Marines, his lips a thin line, frown wrinkles digging deeply across his forehead.

"We do, sir," Sgt. Critias replied.
"Yes. Of course, you do. You've been briefed on it until the whole set-up is part of you." He glanced at the water-clock on a shelf above his bunk.
"Now, merely as routine, your mission is."

"To contact our Syracusian agent here in Salamis." the sergeant said. "He is a worker's official—hires and pays the men who load the copper ships. His office is on the docks. We will appear there, as job applicants, tomorrow morning. He'll recognize us by our name combination—Demos and Critias. I know him. We were together in the special agent's school at Ortigia Naval Base. He will advise us where, and how, to locate the Egyptian, Crainagoras. We're to cultivate him by any means possible and either induce him to return with us willingly or if that fails, we're to kidnap him and bring him to Syracuse."

"Right! You fully understand the importance, Sergeant Major?"

"I do, sir. He is reported to have the know-how to construct a weapon that will revolutionize warfare. He's the type who'll sell out to the highest bidder. He's waiting for our offer. I think we'll simply snatch him, sir."

The captain cleared his throat like a dog barking.

"Be that as it may," he snapped, "but we must have him. What do you know about the man?"

The Sergeant Major smiled. "He's an unfrocked priest of Amon-ra, sir.



A big man—not a hair on his head—who loves women, unwatered wine, and is an expert in rough-and-tumble combat. And he's a gambler. Uses crooked dice, and owns a talking crow that accompanies him everywhere. He was kicked out of the priesthood at East Thebes because of his unsavory activities. He's employed here as an artificer in metals—something to do with the manufacture of bronze."

"Sounds formidable." The captain rubbed his chin briskly. "Uses crooked dice, eh. Well—you'll hardly be gambling with the man."

"It'll be a gamble all the way, sir," Critias shrugged. "It may even come to dice. But we're prepared for any eventualities."

Demos was grinning, his white teeth fully exposed. His expression brought a momentary frown to the captain's stern face, but then he smiled and came to his feet, thrusting out a hand.

"I'm sure you are—both of you, I've heard a lot about the training you special agents receive. Good luck to you. We shove off day after tomorrow. I hope you're aboard with the Egyptian, of course."

Sgt. Critias hoped he didn't appear as conspicuous as he felt in the civilian clothes as he and Demos walked slowly along the dock toward the ship-loader's hiring shed. Pfc Demos, his ragged brimmed felt hat cocked over one eye, his thumbs thrust into the broad belt outside his dirty brown tunic, was typical of a workman hungry for a job.

They'd slipped ashore after midnight, using a side-cleaner's raft that had been left secured under their ship's outboard quarter, shoving it adrift after they'd scrambled ashore. Now they fell in at the end of the line of job applicants, a rugged looking lot of men, unshaven and filthy. As the two Marines drew near the counter, a sickly feeling of fear surged into the sergeant's stomach.

The man behind the booking desk was not the Syracusian agent!

His absence meant but one thing to Critias. In some manner the man's identity had been revealed to Carthaginian agents in Salamis. At this moment, the sergeant thought bitterly, he was being brain-washed for information. The Punic interrogators were a persistent group—and very persuasive in their methods. Time was running out at racing speed.

It was not in the plans that the two Marines be given a job that morning—just a brief meeting from which they'd be dismissed in words among which would be a coded message about the Egyptian's whereabouts. To turn away now would arouse suspicion. The bearded hiring agent was studying them

closely-or so it appeared.

"Clean. Sober. Strong," he remarked, his beady eyes taking them in from head to toe. "You're new here, huh?" He rattled on, not waiting for a reply. "We have a ship loading copper ingots on Pier Three." He motioned across the narrow slip. "She's loading for Carthage." He paused a moment, and Critias was sure the man's eyes held a gleam of triumph—that he'd recognized them and was planning their disposal. "On second thought," he said quickly, "report to the foreman on board the second ship down—on this dock. What are your names?"

"I'm Abaris," the sergeant replied

quickly.

"And I'm Gisgo," Demos said taking the cue at once.

"They'll probably load us into the ship's hold along with the ingots," Demos remarked as he walked slowly down the dock. "What happens when plans blow up in your face, Sergeant?"

"Plans!" Critias fairly spat the word. "They're good up to a point—this point. We'll have to make new ones now. Just like that!" He snapped his fingers. "One thing's certain. Our agent here has been recognized. That fellow back there was spotted to watch for anyone in the least bit suspicious. We're it, Demos. He's on to us—I'll assume that anyhow. Let's get out of here."

Because the hiring shed was a busy place. Critias hoped that he and Demos could slip past unobserved. Perhaps it was because he was keyed up to expect it but he was sure the agent saw them as they passed the shed on their way to the city beyond.

"What do we do now?" Demos asked.

"Hole up some place until tonight then we prowl. Objective—a crooked dice shooter with a talking crow."

The fourth tavern they entered that night was in Egyptian style. A large main room, walls freshly limewashed, with heavy wooden tables with broad benches along the walls on two sides. In a large alcove at the rear were cushioned armchairs, smaller, lighter tables, and the stone floor was covered with coarse matting. The specialty of the place was beer. Sweet beer, perfumed beer, spiced beer, hot beer and cold beer, and it catered to the beer-drinking Egyptian trade.

The hour was late. The big room hummed with men's rough laughter and the occasional squeals from the girls who doubled as hostesses and table companions. Sergeant Major Critias and Pfc Demos pushed their way to a table beside the alcove's archway and ordered an amphora of Mareotis wine.

Demos took the blue clay vessel from the smiling waitress and grinned up at her with undisguised admiration as she leaned across the table, her hair brushing his face. "See you later, beautiful," the Pfc said.

"Its a damn shame," he continued, watching the girl sway across the room. "She's not bad. Kind of special, in fact. If only she didn't use that hippopotamus oil on her hair. Did you get a whiff of it, Sarge?"

"Look!" Critias nodded toward the narrow doorway to the street.

The man was big in a green, kneelength tunic, bald-headed, with a wide, swarthy face and he wore high-laced leather sandals. On his left shoulder crouched a crow, its feathers gleaming blue-black in the doorway's torch light. He stood there, filling the doorway, feet wide apart, grinning at the customers, returning their yelps of greeting with a wave of a hairy forearm. A girl ran to him, reached up to stroke the crow.

"Awk-aw-aw-awk! Aphrodite!" the bird shricked. "Annibal! Pretty Annibal—awk-awk-awk." He flapped his great wings and glared about the smokey room as though daring anyone to contradict him.

The Egyptian lifted his arm. The crow hopped aboard, and the man strode in, actually brandishing the black bird who squawked and screamed for Venus and Aphrodite, to the accompanying laughter of the crowd.

"Our man," Critias murmured.

"Who else!" Demos exclaimed.

"We wait."

The big ex-priest took a seat two tables away and bull-bellowed for hot beer. He offered it to Annibal, the crow, who dipped his long bill and shook his head, spraying beer over those who were seated nearby. The man downed the mugful, slammed the container on the table, produced a leather dice box from beneath his tunic. He shook the box, his black eyes darting about, and rolled the dice upon the table.

"Aphrodite!" the crow screamed, his head cocked sideways, his beady eyes on the ivory cubes.

"Anyone for a game?" the Egyptian reared, his voice a challenge, his eyes speculative.

Form plans like snapping a finger! Sergeant Major Critias lurched to his feet, suddenly a happy drunk. He stumbled his way to the gambler's table, tugging at his coin purse.

"I'll roll you," he said, tossing a silver coin to the table top. "We'll bounce 'em against the wall. Push the table back. I like lots of room."

"I'm Crainagoras," the big man announced, "and I roll for money not grape seed like that." He brushed the silver coin aside, shoved the table away and flung a gold coin to the floor where it spun and rolled to a ringing stop against the wall.

"Toss for the dice! Toss for the dice!" someone shouted. Critias recognized Demos' voice. The crowd gathered close to the men, leaning forward, hands on each other's shoulders, eyes alight with eager anticipation. Critias, on his knees, matched the gold coin with a careless flourish.

Crainagoras passed the dice box to the Marine. With a sweeping throw, Critias flung the ivories against the wall. Three sixes stared up into the guttering torch light. The highest point possible. The Egyptian gathered in the dice and threw with a peculiar twisting motion. Two fives and an ace.

Critias grinned. He tossed another gold piece to the floor. "I'll roll you for both of them—or is that too much for you, friend?"

The Egyptian laughed. He placed a small pile of gold coins on the floor in front of him. "All of it, or any part of it," he said. "Rattle and roll."

The crow sat on his master's shoulder, his black head darting about, watching every move. It was evident to Critias that the bird was a diverting bit of stage setting—to draw attention away from its owner. The sergeant felt Demos crowd in beside him as he threw the dice.

Three sixes. Critias motioned carelessly with his free hand.

"Shoot it all," he challenged boldly.

"Awk-aw-aw-aw-awk! Roll 'em! Roll
'em," the crow cried, flapping his
wings. Crainagoras slid four gold
pieces out upon the stone floor.

This time Critias threw a ten-point score. He scooped up the dice." Another gold piece that I'll make my point," he said.

"Covered, Greek!"

The Egyptian now drew in the money, took the dice box, sat back on his heels and jingled the coins in his hand.

"Let's make it worth-while, Greek," he offered. "Will five gold pieces scare you off?"

"I think this is my lucky night," Critias replied. "Roll 'em."

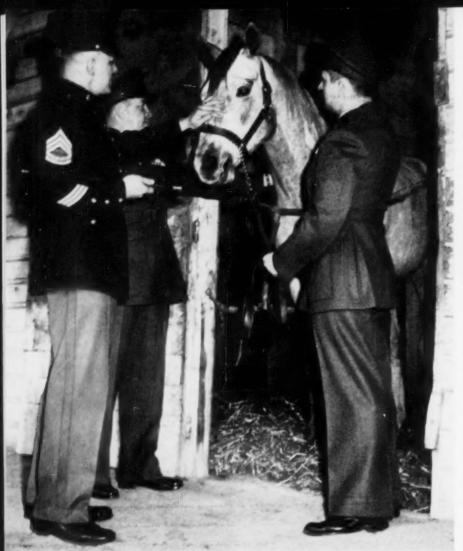
The Egyptian won again.

"I'll let it all ride," he said.

"I'll cover three," Critias replied. He felt Demos' hand against his side and palmed the dice his partner slipped to him. The Egyptian won the next four throws, lost the fifth. As Sergeant Major Critias recovered the ivories, he substituted his dice for the Egyptian's.

"Five gold pieces," Critias said and tossed the money out amid exclamations from the (continued on page 66)





Technical Sergeants H. Timrud and J. Cain and SSgt. I. T. Smith inspected one of Kentucky's proudest products—a thoroughbred horse

by MSgt. Paul Sarokin Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel Leatherneck Staff Photographer

ROBABLY THE ONLY Marines in the world who display pinups of horses instead of blondes, are the Reservists of the 7th Special Infantry Company, USMCR, in Louisville, Kentucky—home of America's foremost horseracing classic.

The 7th, presently a tenant in a converted hangar at Sandiford Field, seven miles from Fourth and Broadway—Louisville's Times Square—competes for scarce training space with Naval Reserve and Kentucky Air National Guard units. Since this area is also a commercial airport, field problems for Marine Reservists must be arranged with a watchful eye toward the continual air traffic.

On Tuesday nights, 111 enlisted men and six officers step into Marine uniforms for a two-hour training session. Among the members are two policemen, a deputy sheriff, a professional singer, firemen, a television engineer, electricians, carpenters, mailmen, University of Louisville students, and a radio reporter who conducts a popular onthe-spot night news program.



CO of the 7th, Major Dallas A. Arnold, a high school teacher, and the Inspector-Instructor, Captain Charles R. Casey, a career Marine, share the responsibility for the destiny of the unit. If the whistle blows, Master Sergeant Richard Young, the First Sergeant, explains that units like the 7th will probably be assigned to relieve regular guard detachments at naval bases, permitting those men to be pressed into FMF service.

Usually, the 7th, which was formerly Company "D", 16th Infantry Battalion, and reshuffled in March, 1952, to its present name, draws the Camp Lejeune, N. C., site for its annual Summer training. This year the men of Kentucky's largest city will report to the Marine Barracks, Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa., when training time comes.

"The 7th operates on the three platoon system," says I-I First Sergeant Jason I. Webb, who has been the unit's administrative efficiency expert for the past two years. "One platoon is set aside for boots. The other two are for the men who have had advance training. After 14 weeks, a Reservist usually moves into a more highly trained platoon."

The company Gunny, Technical Sergeant Howard "Dusty" Rhodes, US-MCR, a compact six-footer, conducts classes in the proper use of the "comealong-stick," for a different platoon each week. Ultimately, everyone in the Louisville Marine Reserve unit may become adept in the judo art. The 7th has also placed in the 5th District's Annual M-1 Rifle Competition.

Men of the 7th like the six-month training program which seems to have been unusually successful in the Louisville area. Young men appreciate the idea of only six months in uniform, to

TURN PAGE



New members of the company drew their clothing from SSgt. Ira Smith. The company, formerly in the 16th Battalion, has 111 members



TSgt. Howard Rhodes (left), the company "Gunny," taught Reserve platoons the proper use of the come-along-stick



New member, C. H. Dorris, was assigned to the recruit platoon by First Sergeant Young



In civilian life Sgt. J. Bevarly is a local radio and TV newsman

The 7th Special Infantry Co. is the only outfit that uses pinups of horses instead of pretty girls

LOUISVILLE (cont.)

fulfill their active military obligation, and gladly settle for the longer period of Reserve training which goes with the deal.

Competition for recruits in the Reserve forces is sharp in Louisville, which is peppered with approximately 20 separate Reserve military units. To get their men, the Marines must compete against Naval Reserve, Army Reserve, and National Guard units. One recruiting gimmick which pays off occurs during the annual running of the Kentucky Derby, racing classic since 1875 when President Ulysses S. Grant was in the White House. At Derby time the national spotlight is focused on Louisville and everyone is aware of its Marine Corps color guard.

The 7th is also in favor with the local citizenry. This was evidenced when the Reservists and citizens of Louisville combined their efforts in their drive for "Toys for Tots"-the annual campaign to obtain toys for underprivileged kids. Spearheading a drive that swung into action like a task force, the Reservists gathered 50,000 toys. About 400 Boy Scouts helped; Local 89 of the Teamsters Union donated their time: and Kentucky Motor Transportation Association donated the 170 trucks needed to haul the toys. Few underprivileged Louisville kids were without toys last Christmas.

And there are many other ways in which the citizens of Louisville cooperate with their Tuesday night Marines.

They recognize the danger of unpreparedness in the event of war, and the serious delay of confusing months of mobilization. The people of Louisville are grateful for equipment which their government is providing to keep a force in readiness to defend their freedom.



New members of the company spend the first 14 weeks in the recruit platoon. The "no-service" men generally favor the six-months program



The exec, Capt. W. S. Morgan (left) and CO, Major D. A. Arnold, conferred regularly with the company's I-I, Capt. Charles R. Casey

REUNIONS



Five Marine Division Associations have announced their plans for 1956 reunions

The First Marine Division Association will again hold a double reunion, one in New York and one in San Francisco. The Easterners will meet on August 3, 4 and 5 at the Hotel Astor in New York City. For information write:

Captain E. C. Clarke, USMCR P. O. Box 84 Alexandria, Virginia

The West Coast contingent of the First Division's reunion will gather at the Marines' Memorial Club in San Francisco on August 10, 11 and 12. For information on registration, hotel availability, etc., write:

Colonel Russell Honsowetz, USMC Convention Chairman 100 Harrison Street San Francisco, California

New York will also play host to the Second Marine Division Association. The Hotel New Yorker is reunion headquarters. July 20, 21 and 22 have been announced as reunion dates, although the "Scouts and Snipers" are expected to begin arriving around the 18th. Complete information on reunion activities may be obtained from:

> Mr. Sidney Shapiro 993 East 17th Street Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

The Congress Hotel in Chicago has been named the Third Marine Division's bivouac area. The reunion will be held from June 29 through July 1. Members who plan to attend may contact:

Mr. John Bugel
Executive Secretary
Box 548
Culver City, California

Mr. Leonard Pritikin 2942 West Rosemont Ave. Chicago 45, Illinois

The Nation's Capital has been selected by the Fourth Marine Division Association. Former members of the Fourth will converge on the Willard Hotel in the heart of D. C., on June 21, 22 and 23. If your name isn't on

the Fourth Division's mailing list, write:

Secretary-Treasurer
Fourth Marine Division Association
Room 1113
Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps
Washington 25, D. C.

The Fifth Division will meet in Miami, Florida, at the Roney-Plaza Hotel. Dates for the reunion are July 6, 7 and 8. Complete details may be obtained from:

Secretary-Treasurer Fifth Marine Division Association Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps Washington 25, D. C.

The Sixth Division has no association. Even so, the former members of the Sixth will be welcome at the other reunions since the Sixth was formed mainly from the veterans of other divisions.

The reunion committees have requested that members register early in order to insure their hotel reservations. Each division association has a complete brochure of planned activities which will aid in planning your part in your outfit's get-together.



by MSgt. Paul Sarokin Leatherneck Staff Writer

WENTY CENTURIES before Pharoahs dreamed of pyramids, bowling was a familiar sport, played in most of the ancient world. In old Germany, bowling was a somber game, draped in religious significance. Parishioners served as pin boys, "settin' 'em up" along the cloisters of old cathedrals. To the players, the pins represented Heide or heathen. Objective of the game then was to score a strike against the heathen, thereby indicating that the thrower had led a clean, pure life. A split or a miss, same as today, indicated the need of more faithful attendance on the Sabbath.

In America, where bowling has some 20 million participants, the game has approached the zenith of its lengthy tenure of popularity. Imported from Holland by the early settlers of Manhattan, the original nine-pin game was later outlawed because it had been a handy device in the hands of gamblers. Shrewd Colonial operators, however, circumvented the law by introducing a tenth pin. From then on, the 10 pins have retained their present familiar triangular setting. The old nine-pin diamond shape, once popular, is lost in history.

Bowling received official Marine Corps sports recognition at the First All-Marine Corps Bowling tournament, held at Quantico, Va., last year. Scrgeant Edward W. Wall captured first

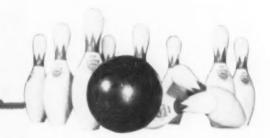


ALL-MARINE BOWLING

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

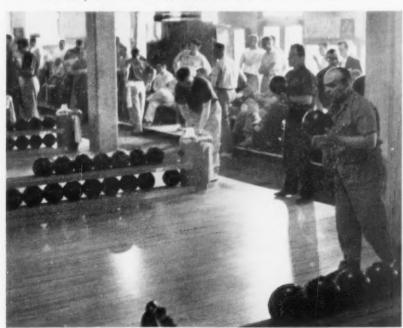


Sixty-five of the Corps' top bowlers competed at Parris Island, S. C.





Major J. Landrigan, Special Services Officer, welcomed the bowlers to Pl. They were treated to a fried chicken dinner and "trimmin's"



The 1956 Bowling Tournament was held at PI's modern, air-conditioned alleys. Bowling experts rated PI's alleys among the best in the Corps

place with a nine game series of 1648, for a hefty 183 average.

This year, Marine bowling experts from Hawaii to Rhode Island converged on Parris Island for the Corps' Second All-Marine Corps Bowling Championship, at the ultra-modern, air-conditioned alleys in the War Memorial Building. The men stepped in with a steep qualifying price of admission—a 175 or better average. Top qualifying mark among the entrants belonged to Sergeant Lyman P. Yates, a cook at Camp Pendleton, Calif., who brought along a 196, compiled in the Oceanside Major League.

For the three-day tournament, 65 experts trekked to Parris Island. They ranked from Navy Captain C. H. McMillan, a Parris Island doctor, to Private Frank O'Bryant, a few days out of boot camp. Only four veterans of last year's Quantico competition were present to fight it out this year: Sergeant Major William Novack, Marine Barracks, Quonset Point, R. I.; Master Sergeant Frank Beach, Hawaii; Technical Sergeant Joseph E. Zok, Parris Island, S. C.; and Sergeant Lyman P. Yates of Camp Pendleton, Calif. All other competitors from last year either couldn't make it or fell by the wayside, trying for the 175 mark to qualify.

Since last year's winner, Sgt. Edward W. Wall was no longer in the Corps, the defending champion, TSgt. Zok (who finished second last year), a bowler backed by 20 years experience, became the man to beat. In the pre-liminary warm-ups, Zok was first to fire a 200 game, His unusual five-step delivery caught the interest of most bowlers. His left shoulder raised high, arms flailing loosely, Zok released his ball, like an eagle taking off, and was unerringly accurate in practice.

If the bowlers didn't fare well this year, it wasn't because they were hungry. Major Jim Landrigan, Silver Star, Navy Cross and Purple Heart winner, as Special Services officer, was host. He welcomed the bowlers to Parris Island in the spacious general mess

TURN PAGE

A blaze of colorful shirts was proof of Corps-wide interest





Pvt. R. Appleton got pointers from Navy Capt. C. McMillan



TSgt. Von Michael, Camp Pen, won the "low-man Derby"



Focal point of interest each day was the scoreboard. Lead position shifted sharply after each set of three games. Winner averaged 187

BOWLING (cont.)

at Building 149. After a few welcoming words, the bowlers were treated to a fried chicken dinner. Afterwards the bowlers went directly to the alleys.

Parris Island's bowling alleys, among the best in the Corps, are equipped with such modern devices as electronic beams which automatically light red signals if a bowler touches the foul line. The beam, unaffected by a bowling ball (which passes too quickly to trip the slow circuit) turns on a red light which burns from 10 to 15 seconds, then goes out automatically. New semi-automatic, back - saving pin - setting machines gave the pin boys a break. Veteran Marine bowlers rated only the San Diego and El Toro alleys in the same class with those of P. I.

Warm-up bowling, using old pins, began promptly and a blaze of colorful shirts was unveiled. The embroidered names of Camp McNair, Hawaii, FMF Lant, HEMS-15, VMR-152, as well as the names of most major Marine Corps bases promised a good cross-section representation for the competition.

When the tournament began, the following day, each bowler was allowed only one shadow ball on each alley prior to beginning, to get the feel. Trying to sneak in an extra pitch could be grounds for disqualification. Mr. Carl Poole, officiating for the American Bowling Congress, announced the warnings. All ABC rules were rigidly enforced. Fouls would be declared for touching anything beyond the foul lines.

No contestant was allowed to assist in the preparation of the alleys prior to the bowling sessions each day. And, any bowler caught putting chalk on his shoes, which could make the approaches hazardous, would also be barred from further play. Poole's presence also assured those who felt a 300, 299, or 298 game coming on that there would

be official recognition. But ABC's rings, watches and other trophies for those scores were still unclaimed when the three-day tourney ended.

Prior to tournament play each day, Mr. Poole, a 185-bowler himself, would point to the huge ventilator fans which cast flickering light shadows across some alleys, then order them turned off. Promptly at 1300, on Tuesday April 10, Mr. Poole peered sharply across the alleys, then boomed out in his Carolina drawl, "Down with the pins!" The bowlers responded as their bowling balls sent the pins scattering. First bowler, Corporal Karl T. Miller, a cook from Quantico, Va., and winner of seven bowling trophies in his home town of Winnetka, Ill., broke his ball perfectly into the pocket, rocked the pins, leaving only number nine, to launch the 1956 tourney. He picked it up easily and the competition was on.

At the conclusion of the first day's bowling, Pfc D. W. Klares, Naval Powder Factory, Indiantown, Md., paced the experts with a 214, 193, 192 (599), which turned out to be unequaled for the remainder of the tournament. Second was Corporal R. A. Ely, Hawaii, with a 582, then Sergeant Jerome A. Miller, Detroit, Mich., with

At the end of the first day's competition, Captain Morgan W. West, 29

Palms, Calif., was in sixth place with 558, including a 203 high.

As the second day's play ended, the top three bowlers were: Zok—1123; West—1115, and Klares with 1113. The 230 game rolled by MSgt. Ellsworth Winters, 29 Palms, Calif., was never threatened during the remainder of the tournament.

When the tournament ended, Capt. West led the pack who collected the silverware, awarded through eighth place.

FIRST-Captain Morgan W. West, 29 Palms, Calif. (nine games) SECOND-HMI Lewis F. Nicoletta, USN, Corpsmen at Camp Lejeune, N. C. THIRD-Pfc Charles F. Gfeller, 2nd-MarDiv 1646 FOURTH-MSgt. William Novack. MB, NAS, Quanset Point, R. I. 1632 FIFTH-Pfc Douglas W. Klares, MD, NPF, Indiantown, Md. 1628 SIXTH-Sgt. Patrick J. Tucker, Camp Lejeune, N. C. 1625 SEVENTH-MSgt. Frank D. Beach, Hawaii EIGHTH-TSgt. James E. King, Parris Island, S. C.

The Corps' top bowler, Capt. Morgan W. West, has been bowling ten pins competitively for less than a year. His experience stems from several years of sharpshooting with duckpins, which some experts consider a more difficult

Ironically, Capt. West considers himself a better trapshooter than a bowler. And he was forced to make an exasperating decision between bowling and trapshooting this year, since both the bowling and the California State Trapshooting championships were held simultaneously.

Capt. West's impressive trapshooting record includes winning the preliminary Class "A" title in the Grand American at Vandalia, Ohio, in 1950; the Pennsylvania doubles and all around championship in 1949 at Shamokin, Penna.; and the Central Zone handicap at Clinton, Ind., in 1948.

Navyman Nicoletta, second place winner, happily explained his participation in the All-Marine Corps tourney. "I felt right at home," he boomed. "I've been with the Marines for more than nine years, now."

Although some bowlers expressed a desire to see the All-Marine Corps Bowling Championships conducted on a team, rather than individual basis, Major Arthur W. Latta, Jr., Athletic Officer for the Marine Corps, stated that individual 'competition is more fair since this gives Marines on independent and remote duty an equal opportunity to compete.



Major General J. C. Burger presented a trophy to Capt. Morgan West, winner, and to the next

seven high men who competed in the All-Marine Corps Bowling tournament at Parris Island, S. C.

If I Were Commandant

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.





Dear Sie

If I were Commandant, I would revise the U. S. Marine Corps Score Book for the U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M-1. In its present form it is awkward to handle on the firing line especially when you are firing slow fire and you are carefully checking each shot. I would have it made in the form of a spiral notebook which lies flat and is easy to handle. This would make it easier to turn the page with one hand and would make it easier to mark the call of each shot.

TSgt. Charles L. Sands 666008

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would waive all General Military Subjects Tests for men who successfully take and complete an officer extension course. I feel that if this were done, more men would take this course and have fuller professional knowledge. I think any man taking this course on his own shows an interest and a potential that we so desire in the Marine Corps. Also, a man who can take a Marine Corps Institute course of technical knowledge in his field, for example, "Operation & Organizational Maintenance of the M-48 Tank," which covers 90% of E-5s in the 1841 MOS, should have his Technical Test waived, provided he passes this test with a high score.

Using this letter twofold, I would abolish the tape worn on the brown dress stocking. The tape is there for your name stamp. When pulling the stockings onto the feet, the tape will not give as will the knit stocking and therefore tears the stocking. I think it would be more practical to mark the stocking with white marking ink.

SSgt. Frank N. Pond 1164689 Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would alter the existing regulations covering enlisted promotions, both in the Marine Corps and the Organized Reserve. At the present time, meritorious promotions are granted to Pfcs and corporals only, while sergeants and above must pass both a General Military Subjects Test and Technical Test, meet a required cutting score, and then be appointed by Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

There are thousands of key sergeants and above in the Marine Corps who are experts in their field, yet when it comes to expressing their knowledge in a written promotion exam they find it most difficult. Commanding officers want to promote these men but are hampered by present regulations.

If I were Commandant, I would immediately authorize commanding officers to promote at least one man in each grade per year meritoriously. Of course, the number of men promoted in each unit would depend upon the size of the unit and the amount of open billets.

This regulation would definitely improve the morale and efficiency of the enlisted men in the Marine Corps and Organized Reserve.

Sgt. Andrew Levy, USMCR 599729

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would assign a master sergeant (sergeant major) to the staff of the Inspector General. His duties would be to meet with all staff noncommissioned officers at each unit inspection to inform them of the feelings of the Commandant and Headquarters, Marine Corps on such matters as promotions, assignment, etc., regarding staff noncommissioned officers directly.

He would explain the organization and operation of Headquarters, Marine Corps and in what ways staff noncommissioned officers could assist.

He would get recommendations in regard to Marine Corps matters for the Inspector General. This would not take the place of the Inspector General's "Request Mast", but should produce good recommendations and suggestions from staff noncommissioned officers, who, at the present time, do not feel their suggestions and recommendations merit requesting mast or writing letters to the Commandant.

If staff noncommissioned officers had the direct representation of another staff noncommissioned officer on the Inspector General's staff, they would feel more strongly toward the importance of having good staff noncommissioned officers in the Marine Corps.

MSgt. J. R. Van Hekken 274955

Dear Sir:

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, functions efficiently and smoothly as a precision timepiece. The quality and positive results of all its segments of training are a model of military science at its best.

Meanwhile, most lower echelons of the Marine Corps struggle (sometimes futilely) in the attempt to make a success of their particular annual training program.

Marine Corps Order 1510.2 (formerly MCGO #186) prescribes specific military subjects for individual training with official references but here the uniformity of training for the bulk of our Marines ends.

If I were Commandant, one of my first acts would be to cause Marine Corps Schools to prepare lesson plans, complete with appropriate questions, on each subject required for training under the existing regulations. These lesson plans would be made available to commanding officers according to respective categories of training their units fall under.

This would standardize instruction for all enlisted Marines. Scheduling instruction would remain the prerogative of local commanders, as now, for the same reason—climatic variations of Marine Corps posts and stations. Most important, lesson plans prepared by Marine Corps Schools would be used solely for the purpose of supplementation. Instructors would, at last, have a home base for preparation of competent instruction.

MSgt. Joseph L. Taylor 403210

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would implement a system whereby all Marines upon transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, or retirement from the U. S. Marine Corps after 30 years service, will be presented with a plaque or certificate suitable for framing inscribed thereon the following:

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
I December 19
PRESENTED TO
MASTER SERGEANT
JOHN QUINCY O'REILLY
UPON RETIREMENT FROM THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WITH
YEARS OF HONORABLE
AND FAITHFUL SERVICE TO
HIS COUNTRY AND HIS CORPS

I'm sure all Marines would like to have either the plaque or certificate hanging in their homes after retirement.

> TSgt. Joseph Ilvento 612749

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make the recruiting service an occupational field, as far as NCOs are concerned, and go back to the pre-World War II method of appointment of permanent recruiting personnel. Since WWII, the Marine Corps, on several occasions, has had to intensify its recruiting efforts to meet

quotas, which necessitated pulling top NCOs in from the field to fill recruiting billets for a short period of time.

By appointing a given number of NCOs to a permanent recruiting billet, the Corps would always have a nucleus of experienced recruiting personnel to rely on in an emergency. Granted, there would be certain problems to solve in assigning personnel to permanent recruiting billets, but a method satisfactory to all could be worked out. An NCO would not arbitrarily be appointed a permanent recruiter, but would, on first being assigned to recruiting, be put on a probationary period prior to being appointed to a permanent billet. If, during the trial period, he demonstrated the traits desirable in a recruiter, then he could be considered for a permanent appointment. A trial period would serve two purposes: first, determine whether or not a man is suitable for recruiting duty; second, find out whether or not he likes recruiting duty. Many NCOs, even though they ask for such assignment. find that after a short tour of recruiting it doesn't appeal to them. And a dissatisfied recruiter is most likely to be a poor recruiter.

The nation's topnotch salesmen didn't get that way overnight. They may have been working a certain territory for years before they finally got to the point where their sales were consistent. So it would be with a recruiter. Assign a man to recruiting with the understanding that as long as he does a good job, the position is his, and he'll make every effort to produce. In assigning a man to recruiting for, say three years, the Marine Corps is getting roughly two years of productivity from him. It takes a minimum of six months for a recruiter to learn his territory, get acquainted with local officials, merchants, etc., and once he nears the end of his tour, he may start slacking up on his efforts. By being a permanent fixture in a territory, a recruiter becomes part of that territory and, as such, would enhance the Marine Corps' opportunity of obtaining the kind of recruits that are desirable. Such a plan would necessitate a great deal of screening, weeding out and selecting the right man for the job, but it could be done, and would pay off in future years.

> Capt. E. E. Evans 055479 END

In Reserve

Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Final Assignment

The bell of the USS Stack, named for a Marine hero of the Revolutionary War, has been permanently assigned to the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

During World War II the USS Stack participated in 12 battles. But, where weather and enemy guns had failed to sink the ship, the mushroom cloud at Bikini completely doomed the Stack. Declared radioactive and unsafe after the atomic tests, the destroyer was finally sunk by shellfire in 1948.

The first vessel to bear the name, the USS Stack was commissioned in 1939, commemorating the gallant service of Licutenant Edward Stack, U. S. Marine Corps, who had fought alongside John Paul Jones in his classic sea battle against the English frigate Serapis.

A descendant of the Revolutionary War hero and original sponsor of the vessel, Miss Mary Teresa Stack, was present as 100 Marines of the First Ordnance Field Maintenance Company presented arms. The bell will sound the hours for their drill periods.

Miss Stack and the Honorable Walter E. Roye, Burgess of Columbia, spoke at the ceremonies.

> 1st Lieut, J. M. Perry 4thMCRRD, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marines Help Honor Davy

The cabin in which Davy Crockett had lived in Rutherford, Tenn., was formally dedicated in a recent ceremony with members of the I-I Staff, 6th Supply Company, participating. The cabin held many items reputedly used by the famous frontiersman. A tombstone was placed on the grave of his mother.

The Memphis Reserve unit provided an honor guard, a Color Guard and escorts for Governor Frank Clement and several representatives to Congress from the State of Tennessee.

The Marine Corps Drill Team from the Naval Air Station, Millington, Tenn., also participated in the celebration.

> 6th Supply Company, USMCR, Memphis, Tennessee



Official USMC Photo

Miss Mary Stack presented the bell from the "USS Stack" to Capt. N. Rubin. The ship was named for a Marine Revolutionary War hero

Former Marine Cited

Sergeant Eugene Yoakum, a member of the 13th Infantry Battalion, USMCR, Washington, D. C., has received an award for outstanding valor in the line of duty as an Alexandria, Va., police officer.

The former Marine received the award from the Mayor of Alexandria for helping to capture a gang of bandits during a super market holdup. The bandits were subdued after a gun battle.

Sgt. Bob Roof 5thMCRRD, Washington, D. C.

Operation "Cooperation"

The U. S. Air Force, the South Carolina National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Navy Station Keepers at Greenville and the state of South Carolina combined efforts to aid the Organized Marine Corps Reserve. With

their assistance, the 9th Special Infantry Company, Greenville, South Carolina, and the 3rd Cargo Company, Charlotte, N. C., were able to conduct one of the most unique field problems ever undertaken by the 6th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District.

It may have been the first in the

It started when the Inspector-Instructors, Captain Merrill J. Melton, of Charlotte, and Captain William D. Kent, of Greenville, discussed the possibilities of a joint training problem for the two units. Space and time were the big obstacles. This was solved with the aid of the 309th Troop Carrier Squadron of the 63rd Troop Carrier Wing, 18th Air Force, Donaldson Air Force Base in Greenville, S. C. The squadron volunteered to transport the units. Terrain for the problem was selected after an aerial reconnaissance flown by Donaldson personnel. The site was the Paris Mountain State Park, so



The 3rd Cargo Co. and 9th Special Infantry Co. were airlifted to the Paris Mountain State Park in

South Carolina during "Operation Cooperation" by the Air Force's 309th Troop Carrier Squadron

it was necessary to get permission from the Superintendent of South Carolina State Parks.

On D-Day, the training centers of both units were beehives of activity. The 9th Special Infantry Company boarded trucks furnished by the South Carolina National Guard and were moved to Donaldson Air Force Base where helicopters were waiting. At intervals of one and a half minutes the troops were air-lifted to a pre-arranged landing site at Paris Mountain State Park.

One hundred and fifty miles away in Charlotte, Captain Kurt Mueller, CO of the 3rd Cargo Company, put his troops aboard C-119s of the 4501st Supply Squadron for the lift to Donaldson Air Force Base. The troops transferred to the helicopters for the last approach to the problem site.

The I-I Staffs acted as aggressors, the Inspector-Instructors were umpires. The problem consisted of taking a dam and an important road junction.

> Pfc L. Callaway 6thMCRRD, Atlanta, Ga. END



Official USMC Photo

John Capos, of Chicago, showed TSgt. Coleman the cup he won for his model of Iwo's flag-raising

The Old Reserve Corps

Members of the National Naval Volunteers (Marines) when called into the regular service in time of war or emergency are subject to the laws and regulations for the Government of the Navy, and hospital fund at the rate of 20 cents per month should be deducted from their pay."

Marine Corps Order, March 1917

"The general appearance of the personnel of the 19th Battalion, Augusta, Ga., was very good throughout the entire training period.

"...This battalion has had no prior Summer training. Its improvement during this training period was tremendous. This can only be attributed to the high type of its personnel, and the morale, zeal, interest and desire to learn by all its officers and men. This battalion is considered as EXCELLENT compared with similar units in the Fleet Marine Force."

Extract from a Board of Observers Report during annual field training at the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., in 1937

== etsy == oss, Marine Wife?

by Dennis D. Nicholson, Jr.

N THE DAYS when Samuel Nicholas was just a boot, Tun Tavern was a busy place. Robert Mullen, the two-fisted proprietor of Tun Tavern and part-time volunteer Marine recruiter, must have been the perfect host. Besides, he peddled the best grog in town and toasts to newly-recruited Marines were on the house.

Tun Tavern was located near the corner of Chestnut and Water Street in Old Philadelphia. Only a stone's throw away, at 239 Arch Street, stood the cozy, well-kept house of Betsy Ross.

Today, the home of the celebrated lady, technically designated "American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial," is a national shrine. More than 150,000 Americans visit it every year.

One day in 1949, a Marine, browsing through the attic of this two-story-and-attic brick house, came upon a Marine uniform, a relic of the Corps' carliest days. Retracing his steps down the narrow winding stairways, this Marine sought out Mr. Vexil Weisgerber, the curator of the shrine. Mr. Weisgerber lost no time in setting the Marine straight. He explained that Betsy's husband was a Marine by the name of John Claypoole.

Obviously, all Marines will be impressed with this intelligence. It is pleasing to think that the Corps, whose history has been so entwined with that of the flag from the Bon Homme Richard to the flag-raising at Iwo Jims, also played a role in the life of the very mother of the Stars and Stripes. But, as usual, there are thorns for this rosy picture. It appears that Betsy was also married first to a soldier, then to a sailor, and finally to a Marine.

In June, 1949, a widely-read column in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* confirmed what Mr. Weisgerber had said about the marital affairs of the renowned Mrs. Ross. But it didn't seem appropriate to let the case stand on this one published item; so Mr. Weisgerber was again contacted. As curator, he was asked to write a letter documenting the

fact that Mrs. Ross was married to a Marine.

In this letter, Mr. Weisgerber stated, "In the memorandum book and the journal kept by Claypoole, of his wandering, no exact date or other data refers to his joining with the Marine Corps, but his recordings state that as a member of the gun crew, he sailed out of Philadelphia the 7th of November, 1780, on a ship almost a frigate in size, the privateer Luzerne, which was armed with 18 six-pounders and was bound for Port L'Orient on the west coast of France, arriving the first of January, 1781. Then the journal goes on describing his life in the French port until the notation that they sailed on the 26th of March, 1781, when they were overtaken by a British Man of War, the Enterprise.'

Since Mr. Weisgerber's statement indicated that he was less than certain that this one of Mrs. Ross' husbands was a Marine, further research was indicated. The next step was to check Marine Corps records of this early period. But before exploring the results of this check, it should be explained why a lady who had possessed three different married names is remembered so nearly exclusively by only one—Ross.

History indicates that Betsy was a modest, bright, attractive woman who had considerable charm and wit. This might all be taken with a grain of salt but for the fact that even her inlaws confirmed it. The genealogies of the families whose menfolk married Betsy are extremely complimentary of this famed personality.

Betsy met John Ross when they were both upholsterers in the quite respectable Philadelphia firm of Webster's. They were married in 1774. Within two years of his marriage. John Ross died on January 20, 1776, as a result of an injury received while "guarding powder on the wharf." When Mr. Ross' death left her a widow with no children, Mrs. Ross, an accomplished seamstress, con-

tinued in the business of upholstering at their Arch Street home.

The flag-making business was booming in Philadelphia. It has probably never been better, and probably won't be, even if we have to buy all new flags when and if Hawaii or Alaska become states. The demand for flags at the time is illustrated in a letter to the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety from Quartermaster Captain William Richards.

"The Commodore was with me this morning, and says the fleet has not any colors to hoist if they should be called to duty. It is not in my power to get them done, until there is a design to make the colors by."

Our industrious Mrs. Ross supplied Capt. Richards, the quartermaster, with flags. We know this by virtue of a documentary excerpt from the State Navy Board, May 29, 1777. The excerpt follows: "Present, William Bradford, Joseph March, Joseph Blewer, Paul Cox. An order on William Webb to Elizabeth Ross, for fourteen pounds, twelve shillings, two pence for making Ship's Colours, &c. put into William Richard's Store."

The hand-outs given to visitors to the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial mention only one of Elizabeth's husbands. That one is John Ross. John's uncle, George Ross, was a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Betsy was a great favorite of his and he admired her handiwork. It is not strange, then, that George Ross, George Washington, and Robert Morris, as a committee, called on Betsy Ross to discuss making the first flag.

Rebecca Irwin Graff, who wrote The Genealogy of the Claypoole Family of Philadelphia, said of Betsy Ross, "The simple story of her shrewd tact and services in connection with this important historical event is a very interesting one. A drawing made by General Washington, supposed to have been his own conception of a design,

with 13 stars and 13 stripes . . . was shown the bright little lady, with the inquiry as to whether she thought she could, through her peculiar skill in needle work, reproduce the same in bunting, and secure an effective arrangement of the red, the white and the blue. She replied, with becoming modesty, that she did not know, but would try.

"Then with quick appreciation. noticing that the stars, as drawn, showed six points, she told General Washington and the other gentlemen present that the correct star should have five points. To the answer given her, that they understood that, but that a great number would be required. and the more regular form with six points could be more easily made than one with five points, she promptly responded in a most practical way, by deftly folding a scrap of paper in a way readily remembered as one of the little arts of her trade, and then with a single clip of her scissors, she displayed to the astonished eyes of the august Committee a true symmetrical fivepointed star."

At Philadelphia's Old Sweedes Church on June 15, 1777, Elizabeth Ross married Captain Joseph Ashburn of the merchant marine service. This was the day after the Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes with the following resolution, although the first flag had been made the year before: "Resolved that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Capt. Ashburn's duties kept him at sea while his wife continued her upholstering and flag-making business at her home. She bore him two daughters, one of whom died young. Ashburn was captured by the English and thrown into Mill Prison. There, victim of an epidemic, he died on March 3, 1782.

As fate would have it, John Claypoole, an old friend of Ashburn's had been transferred to Mill Prison shortly after the former's capture by the Enterprize. Claypoole was a seasoned prisoner when Capt. Ashburn was brought to Mill Prison. During Ashburn's illness, Claypoole cared for him and was his constant companion. According to Graff's genealogy, Ashburn "... naturally had much to say of his far-away, busy, and faithful wife, and in his dying moments confided to him his final farewell message to her."

John was returned to Philadelphia via a prisoner exchange on the cartel ship Symmetry, arriving at Plymouth, June 22, 1782. One of his first acts was to hasten to break the sad tidings to Betsy Ross Ashburn.

In searching for the best account of how Betsy Ross Ashburn so quickly became Betsy Ross Ashburn Claypoole, The Genealogy of the Claypoole Family of Philadelphia is again the best source. It relates that "It was said that before Betsy became the wife of Ashburn, John had already formed a strong attachment for her, so that it is not difficult to understand, aided by tender sympathies elicited through the abovementioned circumstances, that the gentle graces of the still young woman should have completely captivated his heart."

To these circumstances, John reacted like a true Marine. He "... earnestly pressed his suit and received her early consent to their union." They were married May 8, 1783.

Betsy had four daughters by John Claypoole. She even out-lived her third husband. Claypoole's genial disposition mellowed as he grew older and he built quite a reputation as a story-teller. His favorite recreation, however, was walking. He died August 3, 1817, within a few days of being 65 years old. Betsy lived until January 30, 1836, dying at 84

The check on Marines named Claypoole was made through the Historical Branch G-3, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps. Of course, muster rolls don't go back quite that far. However, there are some badly-worn sailing lists, pay lists, and logs that list ship's crews. These records did not reveal any John Claypoole who could be conclusively established as having married Betsy Ross.

It is known, though, that the John Claypoole who married Betsy Ross was a patriot who served his country as an officer. He was commissioned a second lieutenant September 13, 1777. He was wounded at the battle of Germantown by flying fragments of a gun-carriage. At Red Bank he was the bearer of important dispatches to General Washington.

Still, it cannot be proved decisively that this John Claypoole was a Marine. However, one well-preserved old document does establish beyond conjecture that there was a Marine second lieutenant by the name of John Clay-

poole who could, as far as dates are concerned, have been married to Betsy Ross, There is nothing to indicate that he did not marry her.

This document was found in the Library of Congress. Under date of May 15, 1799, a letter from Second Lieutenant John Claypoole at Trenton, N, J., to the second Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant Colonel William W. Burrows, says about an enlisted man, "He took with him one red waistcoat, a pair of new shoes, one new shirt, one old plain shirt, a clasp and a stock, one old round hat without trimmings."

The date of this letter is the important thing. It would mean that if the lieutenant who wrote the letter were the John Claypoole who married Betsy Ross, he was a second lieutenant for 22 years. Even in the old Corps that seems a long time in grade, but who can say for sure that it didn't happen?

It would be hazardous, if not foolhardy, to answer an unqualified yea or nay to the question, "Was Betsy Ross Married to a Marine?" However, we prefer to believe that she was.

END





Each month Leatherneck publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines

may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

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ANDERSON, Donald A (2639) 1stMAW

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PIETRUSZNIEWICZ, Waiter J (9141)
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PIPPETT, Elmer J (959)
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PLUHAR, Charles (2945) 3dMarDiv to
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ANDERSON, William H (6413) MAD
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BOUDREAUX. Dennie L (0011) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
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ENGLAMD, Ray F (8340) 2d Mar Div to
tat Mar Div

ENGLAND, Finy F (8360) idemer Div to RDDMANN, Renneth K (5711) MCAS CherPt to MCAS El Toro FFT ERWIN, Stanley R (2543) idiMAW to ESTRADA, Angelo (2541) idemer Div to IstMar Div FAIN, Evan (8369) idemer Div to MCS Cambol FAILEV, John S (1378) idemer Div to FAINER, William (9369) idemer Div to 2d Mar Div to

FARMER. William (0309) Jamas Dev. 2d Mar Div. Charles R (1131) 1st-MAW to Mar Pac. FITZGERALD, John E (3371) 3d Mar Div. to MCR Dep. PI. FORD, George W (3357) 3d Mar Div. 2d MAW FOSHEE, Warren G (1379) 3d Mar Div. et MCAS E5 Tor. FOX. Robert D (3041) 3d Mar Div. to 2d MAW Div.

FOX, Robert D (3044) 34MarOiv to 2dMarDiv FREDETTE, Richard (8185) 34MarDiv to 2dMarDiv FRY, James M (2543) latMAW to id-FURBER, Buddy R (1347) 34Auto-FidMainCe Atlunta to MCB CamPon FFY

FIRMAINCO ATIONTA (O MUST CAMPON FOR ANY, David E (652) MCROED SDIEGO TO MCAS EI Toro FFT GARRISON, Samuel M (6412) Zd-MAW TO MARTO MARTO MAS Co-TO MC CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL GATSON, Louis (3051) ForTrop CamLej TO MC CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL TO MC CONTROL CONTROL TO MC CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL GENTE RICHARD (3050) 3dMarDir GENTE RICHARD (3050) 3dMarDir GENTE RICHARD (3050) 3dMarDir GENTE RICHARD (1833) 3dMarDir GENTE RICHARD (1834) 4dMarDir GENTE

GREENE Jr., John W (3371) 24Mar-Div to FMFPac Oaku TH GROVER Jr., Wallace E (0369) Mar-Pac to MGB CamPen FFT HALL, Heory D (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv

PAC 10 MCB Campen FFT MALL, Henry D (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv Fig. Irvin C (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAB CherPt. MARING Clarence R (0369) 3dMarDiv to 12dMarDiv To 12dMar

KEY, Joseph P (1379) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

MIMES, Goorge R (0141) MarPac to 12th MCRRO SFran 12th MCRRD SFran KING, Receivelt (3531) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW

zamaw KOWALSKI, Henry W (3041) Mar-CorSupCen Albany Ga to 75thSpl-InfCo Portsmouth Ohio KOWALSKI, Theordore B (2561) MCR-Dep PI to 2dMaW

Dep PI to 2dMAW LEEZER Jr., Henry B (6761) Air-FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT LEONTI, Salvater (3516) MCB Cam-Loj to MCAS El Toro FFT LENNOM, Virgil G (8369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

LLOYD, Rex R (3371) FMFPac to Fortros 29 Paims (3531) IstMar-Div to McAS Et Toro FFF SPGruCo Oriande to MCG Comfen FFMFPac LUCAS, Jerry J (1381) 2dSPGruCo Oriande to MCG Comfen FMFPac LUD WFFT (22 Paims (381)) FMFPac LUM 815. Emit (0369) 3dMarDiv to Jamar Div MACIAS, Jeous (3369) 3dMarDiv to IstMar Div MAKIN, Raigh A (0161) HQMC to MB NTC GLakes MARKS, Elender L (6413) MCAS Miami to MARTD MARTC NAS Atlanta

ISIMAP DIV

MAKIN, Ralph A (0161) HQMC to

MB NTC GLAKES

MIARKS, Elender L (6413) MCAS

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MAC GUARDER FFT

MC GRANANEY, Lames R (0369) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

MC CORKLE, Walter (0369) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

MC ODNIEL, John R (0369) 3d Mar
DIV to MCAS El Toro

MC DUNIEL, John R (0369) 3d Mar
DIV to MCAS El Toro

MC DUNIEL, John R (0369) 3d Mar
DIV to MCAS El Toro

MC JUNKIN Jr., Clyde D (6761) Air
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro

MC JUNKIN Jr., Clyde D (6761) Air
FMFPac to MCAS El Toro

MC JUNKIN Jr., Clyde D (6781) Air
FM C MISSICK, Charles W (2533) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

MC BUOLD IN NQ MELLEN W (2533) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

MEENAN, Robert J (3411) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

M EENAN, Robert J (3411) 3d Mar
DIV to 2d MarDiv

M MCAS GUARD (13411) 3d Mar
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M MCAS GUARD (13411) 3d Mar
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M MCAS GUARD (13516) 3d MarDiv

to MCS GUARD (1359) 3d MarDiv

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to MORTIS Thomas G (358

MARINE MANEUVERS JACK 1 1 MILLIAN MININE LAND WING

"Little Egypt? This is Big Sahara!"

Leatherweek Magazine

PARENT, Hichard A (5711) IdMarDiv to 2dMarDiv PARKER, Glen C (5711) IdMarDiv to

To 2dMarDiv PARKER, Gien C (5711) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv to FORTER (1811) 3d-MarDiv to FORTER (1811) 3d-MarDiv to FORTER (1811) McRop PI-AVNE, James W (1461) McRop PI-AVNE, James W (1814) James W (1814) MarDiv to MAD NAS Pneia MarDiv to MAD NAS Pneia Pi-LL(PS, Donald D (1879) IstMarDiv to MCDept PI-AVNE (1814) James (1814) James W (1814) MarDiv to MCS Elyd K (1814) James W (1814) MarDiv to 2dMarDiv (1814) MB Nova (1814) MB Nova (1815) MB Nova (1815

RATHBUN, Raymond C. (0339) MB NASYM DINKC NE NorVa CAMPEN MER. Frank A. (0359) MB NASYM FINENCE OF NORVA BIKKERS, Johan (2543) 3dMacDiv to IstMacDiv to Fortrpa 29 Palms (1631) 3dMacDiv to Fortrpa 29 Palms (1631) 1st-MacDiv to Fortrpa 29 Palms (1631) 1st-MacDiv to MB NS Treasure It. 15 MacDiv to MB NS Treasure It. 15 MacDiv to MB NS Treasure It. 16 MacDiv to MB NS Treasure It. 16 MacDiv to MB NS Treasure It. 17 MacDiv M

SCARBORU, Jason (9-31) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax.
SCOTT James P (0231) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Minmi
SERAGIAN, John A (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
SERGOTT, Louis A (0141) MarPac to MCAS El Toro
SUDER, Charles H (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
SMITH, Don L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLei
SMITH, Jesse E (3026) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLei
SMITH SON, James D (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
SOVA Jr., Thomas C (1347) Litener-FIGMaintCo Balto to MCB CamPen FFT

FFT.
SOWRE, Howard J (0369) MarPac to
MCB CamPen FFT
SPECHT, Harold E (0811) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT
STACHE, Everett H (6331) MAD NASTACHE, Everett H (6331) MAD MAD
STANFELL, Halph C (0369) 3dMar-

TTIC Jax to Micas El Toro FFT
STANFILL, Raiph C (0369) 3dMarDiv to istMarDiv
STANKOWSKI, Edward W (2771) IstMAW to ForTrop Cambel
STEFFENS, John R (2059) AirFMFPac to 2dMAW
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SULLIVAN, Charles (2511) 3dMarDiv
to MICTC 29 Palms
SWEENEY, David D (0811) 2dMarDiv to MICE Campen FFT
SWETLIK, Francis (0751) ForTrop 29
Palms to MB NB Treasure Is
TATUM, Norman E (3537) 4th MCRRD
Phila to MICAB CherPt
TILTON, William H (3516) 3dMarDiv to
2dMArb
Co 2dMArb
W (2511) 3dMarDiv to
MarPac

MarPac TOWNSEND, Charles (1379) 3d MarDiv to MCAS El Toro TRACEY, Charles D (3516) 3d MarDiv to 2d MarDiv TRESSLER, Edward J (0369) 3d Mar-

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VARI, Mike J (1811) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT

WALKER Jr., Sam A (2539) 3dMar-Div to 2dMarDiv

WALKER, Vernon K (0369) 3d MarDiv to MarPac WALTERS, Conrad (0369) 3d MarDiv to MarPac

WARSHAM, Ervin D (3537) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamLej to MCB CamLej
WARYAS, Fraccis S (5413) MARTO
MARTC NAS So Weymouth Mass to
MAD NATTC Memshis

MENTWORTH, Cheater L (0369) 3d-MarDiv to IstMarDiv WESNER, Richard G (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv

to 2dMarDiv WESTON, Stanley A (3711) 3dMarDiv UN EL Pro PI to MS MMD Yecktown Va WIER Jr., Walter H (0369) 3dMarDiv to (stMarDiv WILKINSON, Roy E (1379) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany

WILLIAMS, Harry R (6413) MARTO MARTO NAS So Weymouth Mass to MO NATT Mremphs WILLIAMS, Virulams (2511) 3d MarDiv to ForTras Camile) WISE, Charles N (6412) 2d MAW to MCAS El Toro FT WODALL, Glen C (4131) IstMarDiv to MCAS El Toro WOLF Sr., Joseph E (3371) 3d MarDiv to MCAS Guart

MAAS EI Ford

WOLL S., Joseph E (3371) 3dMarDiv
to MCS Quant
to MCS Quant
WOODWARD, George A (3261) MCAS
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WROBEL, Henry J (3011) 3rdOrdFidMaintGo Lawrence Mass to MCB
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YOUNG, Paul D (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej ZAMORA, Josi R (2561) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW ZASTROW, Marion (1379) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW

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25155/35, 16769 A. MSgt
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SSgt Thomas M. James—243
Headquarters Company
Headquarters Battalion
3d Marine Division, FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, California



Third Place

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Cpl Lloyd L. Lewis—243 Headquarters & Service Company 1st Tank Battalion 1st Marine Division, FMF Camp Pendleton, California



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WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$40 IN CASH

240 TSgt E. A. Waldron MCS. Quantico 240 Cpi A. D. Peterson IstMarDiv. Camp Pendieton 239 Pfc R. J. Bakus 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 234 Pvt D. L. Kyte 3dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

239 TSgt G. B. Merrell 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 240 Cpl R. B. Tucker 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 239 Ptc R. G. Mail MCB, Camp Pendleton 234 Pvt M. E. Ohm IstRecTrngfin, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$20 IN CASH

238 TSgt J. E. Marshall MCAS, El Toro

237 TSgt M. J. Wormuth MCSFA, San Francisco

237 SSgt W. E. Cohee 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

237 TSgt J. W. Harman 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

237 TSgt L. B. Stanley MCS, Quantico 239 Cpl J. L. Williams MCB, Camp Pendleton

239 Sgt D. M. Hedges 3dMAW, Santa Ana, Calif.

239 Sqt F. D. Britton MCTC, 29 Palms, Calif.

236 Cpl T. J. Whalen, Jr. 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

236 Cpl R. W. Butler MB, Navy #188, FPO, New York 239 Pfc L. Madalinski IstMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

239 Pfc M. J. Vanya IstMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

238 Pfc B. Huck MD, USS ROCHESTER, FPO, SFran

237 Pfc C. Begay 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

236 Pfc R. L. Campbell 1stCSG, Camp Pendleton 232 Pvt A. N. Michelis IstRecTrngBn, Parris Island

232 Pvt J. D. Kunesh IstRecYrngBn, Parris Island

231 Pvt R. B. Webber IdRecTrngBn, Parris Island

230 Pvt J. T. Black 4thRecTrngBn, Parris Island

230 Pvt T. G. Machos 4thRecTrngBn, Parris Island

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237 SSgt H. G. Nunn 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 236 SSgt R. I. Miller 3dMarDiv. FPO. San Francisco 236 SSgt G. W. Thornton MCB, Comp Lejeune 236 TSgt L. H. Johnson 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 236 TSqt J. G. Freeman 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 236 MSgt V. H. Woodworth MCS. Quantico 235 MSgt H. M. Gilmore, Jr. SthMTBn. Comp Lejeune 235 SSgt P. Vogliano MCS. Quantico 235 SSgt C. L. Shampoe MCS. Quantico 235 SSgt T. R. Kasch

MCB. Camp Lejeune

234 SSgt L. J. Blum

SthEngrBn, Camp Lejeune

234 SSgt D. C. Johnson

2dCSG. Comp Lejeune

236 Cpl C. G. Floyd Force Troops, Camp Lejeune 236 Cpl C. D. Terrebonne MCB. Camp Pendleton 236 Cpl J. C. Cook MCB, Camp Pendleton 236 Cpl G. S. Rhodes 1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 236 Sqt R. K. Smith IstMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 235 Sgt R. M. Davis IstMarDiv. Camp Pendleton 235 Cpl C. E. Steen, III 1stCSG, Camp Pendleton 235 Cpl C. R. Zimmer, Jr. 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune 235 Cpl L. R. Lundemo 1stMarDiv, Camp Pendieton 234 Sqt D. L. Cordin 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune 234 Sqt I. R. Goff USNOTS, China Lake, Calif. 234 Sgt R. J. Urena MD, USS ROCHESTER, FPO, SFran

234 Pfc C. A. Bell IstMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 236 Pvt M. V. Centers 1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 235 Pfc B. J. Cook 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune 235 Pfc D. E. Wimberly 1stMarDiv, Comp Pendleton 234 Pfc R. J. Rey IstMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 234 Pfc J. E. Steele 3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco 234 Pfc R. E. Hunt MCS, Quantico 234 Pfc R. B. Patterson, Jr. 2dMarDiv. Camp Lejeune 234 Pfc D. J. Moosmon istMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 233 Pfc M. D. Kiehn 1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton 233 Pfc J. R. Dovis 2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune 233 Pfc J. M. Lomb 1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

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EB-8, Individual Protection (6 hours)

EB-9, U. S. Rifle, Cal. 30, M1 (11 hours)

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Cold Weather) (6 hours)

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INT-1, Map and Aerial Photograph Reading (18 Hours)

TAC-9, Military Training (9 hours) INT-2, Staff Organization and Functioning (Intelligence) (3 hours)

TAC-1, Staff Organization and Functioning (Operations) (6 hours)

LOG-1, Staff Organization and Functioning (Logistics) (3 hours)

AVN-1, Aviation Principles and Organization (6 hours)

AVN-2, Aviation Staff Organization and Functions (6 hours)

ABC-1, Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare (9 hours)

ADM-2, Rules of Land Warfare and Military Government (6 hours)

INT-3, Combat Intelligence (9 hours)

TAC-2, Tactical Principals (18 hours)

LOG-2, Logistics (24 hours)

COMM-1, Communications (9 hours)

TAC-4, Supporting Weapons Organic to the Marine Infantry Battalion and Regiment (9 hours)

ARTY-1, Field Artillery (9 hours) ENG-1, Engineers (6 hours)

AVN-3, Air Support Operations (9 hours)

TAC-5, Infantry Tactics (21 hours) AVN-4, Helicopter and Air Transport Operations (6 hours)

TAC-7, Special Operations (30 hours)

ITS-1, Techniques of Instruction (6 hours)

TAC-A4, Amphibious Training (6 hours)

TAC-A5, Amphibious Reconnaissance (3 hours)

TAC-A1, Battalion Landing Team (6 hours)

TAC-A2, Regimental Landing Team (6 hours)

MZ-A1, Employment of Amphibious Vehicles (6 hours)

MZ-A2, Tanks in Amphibious Operations (9 hours)

NAV-A1, Naval Aspects in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

NGF-A1, Naval Gunfire in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

AVN-A1, Aviation in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

ENG-A1, Engineers in Amphibious

Operations (6 hours) LOG-A1, Embarkation and Ship

Loading (18 hours) LOG-A2, Logistical Support in Am-

phibious Operations (9 hours) LOG-A3, The Shore Party in Am-

phibious Operations (9 hours) MED-A1, Medical Services in Am-

phibious Operations (3 hours) STF-A1, Amphibious Planning (24

TAC-A7, Division in the Amphibious Attack (18 hours)

Officers Senior Extension Course

STF-1, General Introduction (15 hours)

INT-1, Map and Aerial Photograph Reading (18 hours)

TAC-9, Military Training (9 hours) INT-2, Staff Organization and Functioning (Intelligence) (3 hours)

TAC-1, Staff Organization and Functioning (Operations) (6 hours) LOG-1, Staff Organization and Functioning (Logistics) (3 hours) AVN-1, Aviation Principles and Organization (6 hours)

AVN-2, Aviation Staff Organization and Functions (6 hours)

ABC-1, Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare (9 hours)

ADM-2, Rules of land Warfare and Military Government (6 hours)

INT-3, Combat Intelligence (9 hours)

TAC-3, Tactical Principals (30 hours)

LOG-2, Logistics (24 hours)

COMM-2, Communications (9 hours)

ARTY-1, Field Artillery (9 hours)

ENG-1, Engineers (6 hours)

AVN-3, Air Support Operations (9 hours)

TAC-6, Infantry Tactics (21 hours)

AVN-4, Helicopter and Air Transport Operation (6 hours)

TAC-8, Division Tactics (55 hours) ITS-1, Techniques of Instruction (9 hours)

TAC-A2, Regimental Landing Team (6 hours)

MZ-A1, Employment of Amphibious Vehicles (6 hours)

MZ-A2, Tanks in Amphibious Operations (9 hours)

NAV-A1, Naval Aspects in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

NGF-A1, Naval Gunfire in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

AVN-A1, Aviation in Amphibious Operation (6 hours)

ENG-A1, Engineers in Amphibious Operations (6 hours)

LOG-A1, Embarkation and Ship Loading (18 hours)

LOG-A2, Logistical Support in Amphibious Operations (9 hours)

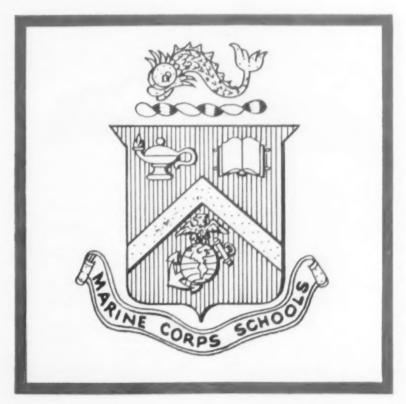
LOG-3, The Shore Party in Amphibious Operations (9 hours)

MED-A1, Medical Services in Amphibious Operations (3 hours)

STF-A1, Amphibious planning (24 hours)

TAC-A7, Division in the Amphibious Attack (18 hours)

TAC-A8, Force in the Amphibious Attack (27 hours) END



RATTLE AND ROLL

[continued from page 43]

spectators. The smell of stale beer and sour wine settled down about the group and mingled with the resinous smoke of the torches. Crainagoras covered the bet eagerly.

Three sixes.

The crow screeched and Critias silently indicated the ten gleaming gold coins on the floor, leering at his opponent questioningly.

He nodded.

The Marine won. Drew down five coins. Won again. As he shook the box for another toss Demos' elbow jabbed into his ribs. Critias followed his comrade's eyes. Three men stood pering over the heads of the crouching group about the players.

One was the dock worker's agent they'd encountered that morning. The other two were tall and wore curly black beards. They had Carthaginian written in every feature. Time had run out.

Form a plan like snapping a finger! Critias tossed ten gold pieces to the stone floor. "All of it or any part of it," he snapped, "if you want revenge. Well?"

Crainagoras fumbled with his coins. His face was like a mask; squinted eyes, thin set mouth and there was a snarl in his voice.

"I've only four left," he said. "Shoot."

The sergeant won. He switched the dice as he rose to his feet, handed the dice box to their owner.

"Thanks for the game," he said, fondling the pile of gold. "Maybe we'll meet again."

"We're not through." The big Egyptian faced him squarely, feet wide apart, fists on hips, his broad face thrust forward. "Why don't you come along with me, Greek? It's a pity to stop the play. I've more gold stowed away where I'm living. I think you owe me an opportunity—a return match shall we say?"

Critias laughed. "Why not? Lead the way, friend."

They pushed through the crowd. The three Punic agents drew aside, closed in behind them. Out in the narrow street the Egyptian let go a long, whistling breath.

"Those places stink," he said. He tucked the crow beneath one hairy forearm. "He's afraid of the dark," he explained. They'd reached the corner. A faint moon intensified the shadows against the houses. The Egyptian stopped,

"You're very clever," he said and gripped Critias' arm. "I know you switched the dice. I think I know why, too. Are you from Syracuse?"

Sgt. Critias shot a glance toward the tavern entrance. Three men stood there. As he watched, they started toward him. Pfc Demos let go a long breath. A broad-bladed dagger appeared suddenly in his fist. The sergeant drew his own weapon, gripped the Egyptian's arm. It was like a stick of oak.

"Yes," he snapped. "Will you come with us if there's a gold talent wait-

A gold talent!

Crainagoras wrenched his arm free.
"A man might walk through fire for a fortune like that," he exclaimed.

for a fortune like that," he exclaimed.
"I think there'll be another offer." He
nodded toward the approaching men.

The three men spread out across the street, the hiring agent leading. He wasted no time.

"You escaped me this morning," he snapped, "but you've led me to the man I've been seeking—that man there." He nodded at the Egyptian. "We wrenched the story out of your agent. For that reason, I'll allow you to depart unharmed."

"You're a liar," Sgt. Critias said.
"On two counts. Your torture didn't break our man. If you had you'd have gathered in the Egyptian a long time ago—and you don't dare allow us to live. You ..."

They rushed him then-the three of them-disregarding Pfc Demos. Critias met them halfway, smashing his dagger hilt into the leader's face. Demos attacked from the flank, leaping upon the back of one man, ramming a knee hard into the base of his spine, pulling his head back and slashing his dagger edge across the tightened throat. As he jumped clear, the other Punic agent jumped him. Critias tripped his man, they reeled back against the wall, and the sergeant had one quick glance of Demos and saw his comrade sagging to the street, the Punic agent driving a long dagger into his chest.

As from a distance, he heard the crow squawk. He hammered his opponent's head against the wall savagely, expecting the fellow's companion to attack from behind, and felt the man's long body go limp in his grip. He dropped him and whirled to face the man who'd killed Demos. Even as his eyes focused on him, he heard a rush of feet.

The big Egyptian, head down, his crow clasped tight against his chest, plunged at the Punic agent. The expriest's shaven head struck the man in the stomach, lifted him from his feet and hurled him backward, his skull striking the curbing with a thud. Critias finished the man with his dagger, turned and drove his weapon deep into the remaining agent's chest. He faced the Egyptian, breathing hard.

The big man was grinning, rubbing the top of his bald head with one hand, stroking the excited bird with the other.

"Too bad about your friend," he said, indicating Demos. "But eggs must be broken if you want omelet. Now lead me to that golden fortune you spoke about—and we'd best hurry, too."

It was fourteen months later, in March 399 B.C., before Sergeant Major Critias learned just what he'd accomplished for the free world that night. They had been (continued on page 68)





RATTLE AND ROLL

[continued from page 66]

busy months in Syracuse where Dionysius the Elder was building a war machine for his war of extermination against the Carthaginian enemymonths during which the dynamic leader formed the world's first general staff; begged, bought, borrowed or kidnapped military experts, built a fleet of ships the like of which had never been seen before.

Sgt. Critias had heard little about the activities of Crainagoras until one day when four Syracusian ships were tied up at the Navy Yard at the Ortigia Base. They were loaded with tons of human, female, hair.

"We've been all over the place buying up this stuff—40 drachmas a head," a crewman friend of his said. "It's for that crazy Egyptian you snatched out of Salamis."

Sgt. Critias was Dionysius' orderly the day the new weapon was demonstrated before a small group of general officers from Athens and Corinth prospective allies in the coming war.

That was Crainagoras' day.

"The idea for this weapon is simple, gentlemen." he explained. "There are boats on the Nile—long slender boats of very shallow draft. They are so long that our Egyptian boatmen devised a twisted rope cable extending from bow to stern, to prevent the craft

from breaking their backs when loaded. The cable is fitted on standards about six feet above the deck, and it is tightened by inserting a bar of wood between the cable strands and twisting it to increase the torsion. They slipped the end of the twisting bar into a socket in the boat's keel. I saw one come loose one day—this is the result." He stripped a green canvas cover from a shoulder high device with a showman's flourish.

"The torsion catapult!" he announced proudly. "I'll demonstrate."

The device was constructed of heavy oak beams, a flat base with sturdy uprights that formed squares on either side of the long wooden stock which was fitted with a groove to carry and guide a huge arrow or other projectile. In the square spaces were set the cord bundles of twisted fibres which were set up tight by mechanical means.

The Egyptian tapped the cord bundles. "These," he explained, "are made up of human hair and the heavy sinews from the necks of horses and cattle—the powerful sinews which lift and lower the animals' heads. Experiment has proved that only cord bundles so made will withstand the terrific pressure without stretching as ordinary rope would do."

Inserted in each cord bundle was a wooden arm, braced with bronze. A powerful bow-string connected them.

"These," Crainagoras went on, "are drawn back by this windlass and this twists the already twisted skeins still farther. When this trigger is released, the arms spring forward with tremendous force. Watch."

Two Marine artillerymen cranked back the thick bow-string and placed a heavy four-foot arrow in the loading

"The target's there." The Egyptian pointed far across the drill field. He sighted the weapon, elevating and traversing the piece and then clamping it firm. He jerked the lanyard. The arrow was released with a loud whangthunking sound and followed a flat trajectory course to bury itself butt deep in the target of wickerwork filled solid with damp earth.

A staff officer from Athens shook his head, a faint smile appearing for an instant. "This weapon takes all the valor out of war," he said. "How far will it shoot?"

"This one—two hundred yards with either arrow or solid projectile. They can be built for a longer range—much heavier of course. And there'll be smaller models for use on ships and for trench warfare. We have another one—a single arm affair for high angle fire, a siege piece."

Dionysius picked up an arrow, turning it about in his hands, eyeing the Egyptian thoughtfully.

"One arrow," he said as though thinking aloud. "Very good. Now I want catapults that'll fire six arrows at one discharge. Can you give me that?"

"Yes, Sire. I'll need a longer, wider stock and a bar projector attached to the bow-string to cover the arrows' bases. It won't have the range of this beauty. But—."

"No matter," Dionysius cut in. He faced his officers. "Think of it. Six arrows at once—from a hundred catapults. Six hundred arrows, holding fire until the range is close. Zeus! And we'll make hollow arrows too and fill them with that blazing stuff the Assyrians used. Carry the flames to the enemy. At sea. Against ships—fortified places." He smiled at Sergeant Major Critias, who stood at stiff attention.

"Your part in this will not be passed over, Sergeant. Today we've changed the art of war—and you are largely responsible for it. I knew I'd picked the right man!"

Critias lingered a moment as the officers moved on. "How's that bird of yours?" he asked, grinning widely at the Egyptian. "Annibal, you called bim."

"Fat. Getting saucy too. Needs exercise. So do I." He simulated shaking a dice box. Why not drop in at my quarters tonight and give me a return engagement—with my dice this time."



BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT NOW O.K. FOR MARINES ON ACTIVE DUTY . . .

Parts of SECNAV 1050.2 are quoted below for information:
BACKGROUND: As provided by the Act of June 3, 1916, 39
Stat. 188, 34 USC 449, "No enlisted man in the active service of the United States in the Navy and Marine Corps whether a noncommissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life, for emolument, hire or otherwise, when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in the respective arts, trades, or professions." This provision of the law is interpreted as prohibiting commanding officers, either directly or indirectly, from requiring enlisted men on active duty to engage in private employment in competition with civilian labor, or permitting them to leave their posts of duty during working hours for such purpose. It imposes no requirement that commanding officers restrict personnel from engaging in civilian employment on their own volition while on leave or liberty, nor is such employment prohibited.

The Act of May 13, 1908, 35 Stat. 153, prohibited Navy bands, other than the United States Naval Academy Band, or members of such bands, from receiving remuneration for furnishing music outside the limits of military posts, when the furnishing of such music placed them in competition with local

civilian musicians.

Also, the Act of August 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 612, 34 USC 702, provides that a member of the Marine Band "shall not, as an individual, furnish music or accept an engagement to furnish music, when such furnishing of music places him in competition with any civilian musician or musicians, and shall not accept or receive remuneration for furnishing music except under special circumstances when authorized by the President."

POLICY: Subject to the limitations set forth herein, it is, in general, considered that Navy and Marine Corps personnel, whether officer or enlisted, should not be restrained from engaging in legitimate and ethical enterprises or employment during their off-duty hours. However, personnel on active duty are in a 24 hour daily duty status, and therefore, their military duties shall at all times take precedence on their time, talents and attention.

LIMITATIONS: Personnel shall not engage in any civilian employment which, by reason of the hours or nature of the work, interferes with the proper and efficient performance of their

Personnel shall not engage in any civilian employment or enterprise: which reflects discredit on the service; which is unethical in view of the possible exercise of influence attending one's military position or otherwise; when such employment provides income direct from the U.S. Government which, when combined with service pay, exceeds the sum of \$2000 per annum.

(Sec. 1763, Rev. Stats., as amended, 5 USC 58)

Personnel shall not engage in any civilian employment for an organization involved in a strike or lockout. Personnel employed by a firm which becomes involved in a strike or lockout shall immediately cease such employment until the strike or lockout has ended.

Personnel engaged in civilian employment or personal enterprise shall not conduct or solicit such business on board ship or station without authorization from the commanding officer. (Art. 1260, U. S. Navy Regs.)

Members of Navy or Marine Corps bands, as individuals, shall not engage, for remuneration, in civilian employment as a musician outside a military reservation.

DEADLINE FOR INDIANA KOREAN BONUS CLAIMANTS. . . June 30, 1956, is the deadline date for mailing applications for the Indiana Korean Bonus to: Bonus Division, 431 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Applications are available from the Bonus Division and from Indiana County Service Officers and various Indiana veterans organization service officers, such as the American Legion, VFW, etc.

Legion, VFW, etc.

<u>REQUIREMENTS RECAP</u>: Active service between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1953; entitled to the Korean Campaign Service Medal; resident of Indiana for one year before entry into service; honorable discharge or discharge under honorable conditions.

If an active duty eligible has no discharge, he may submit an official statement of service from an officer in charge of service records which will be accepted in lieu of a separation document, a DD214 Form or actual discharge.

Entitlement to the Korean Campaign Service Medal as a prerequisite for the bonus is waived for disabled veterans receiving 10% or more VA disability and those medically retired from the Armed Forces as a result of a disability incurred between the dates of June 27, 1950, and January 1, 1955, regardless of where service was rendered. These provisions also apply to applications from next-of-kin.

JULY 25, 1956, MARKS TERMINATION OF WWII GI BILL TRAINING PROGRAM. . . Veterans Administration has clarified certain questions about the July 25, 1956, cut-off date for training benefits under the World War II G.I. Bill.

QUESTIONS:

If I have unused GI training entitlement, can I use it

After July 25?

No. Under the law, no GI training may be provided after July 25, even though a veteran might have remaining entitlement. If a veteran is in the middle of a Summer term at school,

can he complete it, even though it would carry him past July 25?

No. The law cuts off the program definitely on July 25, and does not make provisions for veterans who may be in mid-course.

I am taking a correspondence course under the GI Bill.

Must I mail my final lesson to the correspondence school before July 25, or must the school send me back my corrected lesson
before that date?

The veteran must mail his final lesson to the school before midnight, July 25. The school, however, may service the lesson afterward.

and return it to the veteran afterward.

If a veteran's GI entitlement expires after he has reached the mid-point of a term or semester, he normally is allowed to continue to the end of the term or semester at Government expense. Will this rule still apply, in light of the July 25 termination date?

No. The veteran will be permitted to continue his training to \overline{July} 25, but not beyond.

Does the July 25 date apply to all World War II veterans?

Yes, except those veterans who enlisted between October

6, 1945, and October 5, 1946 under the provisions of the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act.

They have nine years from the end of their enlistment period to wind up their training.

Leslie Caron

We-the Marines

Edited by TSgt Allen G. Mainard

El Toro's Best

Two young Ohio Marines received the full Hollywood red carpet welcome recently when they toured two huge studios after they were chosen "Marines of the Month" at El Toro.

Corporal Paul A. Warne of Columbus, the January winner, and Private First Class James R. Utriainen, of Fostoria, the top man in February, were picked as the outstanding Marines on the Air Station for their "Excellent military bearing and neatness, efficiency in their work and excellent value to the Marine Corps."

Warne is an electronics technician in Marine Transport Squadron 152, performing his duties on four-engine Marine transport planes. Utriainen is a plane captain, supervising maintenance and repair of jet aircraft with Marine Attack Squadron 224.

The Marines started their tour at Universal-International Studios where their guide was lovely Leigh Snowden. After reviewing Leigh's two latest films, "The Creature Walks Among Us," and "Outside the Law," the trio visited the set of "Kelly and Me," starring Van Johnson. They also met Mickey Rooney and Francis, the famous talking mule on the set of "Francis In The Haunted House."

On the Warner Brothers' lot, Warne and Utriainen lunched in the commissary with Alan Ladd and Tab Hunter and later saw part of "The Burning Hills" being filmed. Hunter and Natalie Wood showed them around the set.

MSgt. Jim Northrop Third Marine Aircraft Wing MCAS, El Toro, Calif.



Outstanding El Toro Marines, Corp. Paul Warne (L) and Pfc J. R. Utriainen were guided through U-l Studios by starlet Leigh Snowden

Papooses and Cabooses

Mr. Eugene B. Luck, a traffic representative for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, has known for a long time that every American boy wishes for a ride in a red caboose. To satisfy that desire, Mr. Luck decided to hitch up this dream train—a train made up of 12 cabooses and three conventional day coaches. However,

every train has to go somewhere and, to make this a really exciting trip, Mr. Luck had to call on the Marines. Since the Marine Corps Schools is right on the RF&P tracks at Quantico, the aid of that base was enlisted to make the day complete.

Long before departure time, the

Union Station in Richmond was teeming with boys between the ages of seven and 10 and their fathers. One of the requirements for purchasing a ticket was that each boy had to be accompanied by his father.

Upon arrival at Quantico the group was welcomed by Lieutenant General



Photo by SSgt. Hank Head, USMC

The submarine Perch carried the 4th Marines' Recon Company on recent exercises. The boat submerged as the troops paddled clear

E. A. Pollock, Commandant of Marine Corps Schools. The travelers were divided into three groups and loaded onto buses which made a complete guided tour of the base. Veteran sergeants were chosen as guides, because who else could answer the hundreds of questions which would be asked?

In addition to the tour, the men and boys were treated to a special helicopter demonstration, taken aboard a landing craft of the LVT, P-5, type, and were fed in a chow line in the mess hall while the band played "Dixie."

On the return trip, those who had ridden to Quantico in the cabooses

exchanged places with those in the coaches so that every one of the 175 young men had his chance to know what it is like to view the landscape from a caboose cupola.

Raymond Hodges Richmond, Va.

In Memoriam

Darla C. Bard of Milwaukee, Wis., lost her father, Staff Sergeant Ward O. Bard, when he was killed in Korea in November, 1950, while fighting with the First Marine Division. But the Marines didn't forget Darla.

The heroic Marine's daughter has been awarded a three-year scholarship to the Michael Reese Hospital School of Nursing in honor of her fighting father's deeds. Lieutenant Colonel James V. Donoghue, USMCR, a Chicago investment broker, presented the First – Marine Division Association scholarship.

The colonel told Darla, "Marines everywhere are proud to be a part of this scholarship award to you in honor of your father's outstanding contributions to his country and the Marine Corps."

This was the fourth such award made by the First Marine Division Association scholarship fund to the surviving dependent of a Marine who died in action while serving with the division.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station Chicago, Illinois

TURN PAGE



Photo by TSgt. George Dick, USMC

The All-Marine wrestling champs received their trophies from Col. A. C. Koonce at Miami. (First row) K. Zynski, R. Esqueda, Frank Belz, Ermon Johnson, Col. Koonce, J. Smith, K. Ashley, H.

George, Ron Larsen. (Rear) W. Elwood, Harold George, J. Gregor, Don May, G. Goodner, Dale Lewis, D. Hennessy, Fred Loffredo. The match was held at the Miami Marine Corps Air Station

Outshoots the "Jollies"

The Marine Detachment of the heavy cruiser USS Toledo outshot Her Majesty's Jollies—the Royal Marine Detachment of the HMS Newfoundland—during the Toledo's visit to the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

The American Marines took the match firing by British rules on the regulation qualifying course of the British Royal Marines.

The shooters were required to start running at the 600-yard line, hit the deck at the 500 and fire two rounds. This action was repeated every hundred yards until each member of the two teams reached the 100-yard marker. A time limit of 30 seconds was allowed for each 100 yards.

The Marine Detachment's CO, Captain A. C. Smith, Jr., took high individual honors, with First Lieutenant M. E. White, Master Sergeant J. R. Radlinski and Sergeant W. E. Davis in a three-way tie for second place. Capt. Smith fired 38x52 while the remainder fired 37x52.

USS Toledo (CA 133) FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

The 400,000th

Private First Class Richard L. Burdzel, Engineer School Battalion, Camp Lejeune, was recently honored as the Marine Corps Institute's 400,000th student in a ceremony held at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Burdzel, whose enrollment in Diesel Engine Maintenance and Repair proved to be the lucky number, received a personal letter of congratulations from the Commandant of the Marine Corps and a portable typewriter donated by Leatherneck Magazine.

Instructors from the Institute comprised the honor guard for Pfc Burdzel, while Colonel R. H. Williams, MCI's Director, made the presentation.

Highlights of Burdzel's five-day stay in the Nation's Capital included an audience with his Congressman, Charles P. Nelson of Maine; an extended sight-seeing tour of the Capitol, the Marine Corps War Memorial, Arlington National Cemetery, the Lincoln, Washington and Jefferson monuments; the stage production of "Damn Yankees," and tours of the Institute and the 8th & Eye Marine Barracks, the oldest post in the Corps.

Marine Corps Institute Marine Barracks Washington, D. C.



Marines from the USS Toledo, led by Captain A. C. Smith, Jr., took the four top spots in a match with the Royal Marines at Hong Kong



Photo by SSgt. Daniel Collins, USMC

Pfc R. L. Burdzel, the 400,000th Marine to enroll in MCI, received a letter from the Commandant and a guided tour of Washington, D. C.

Case In Point

Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Rohrabacher, a veteran of 14 years Marine Corps service, conquered a grim enemy through his familiarity with cancer's danger signals. The colonel, who raised a record-breaking \$12,000 for the American Cancer Society as chairman of the MCAS, Cherry Point's 1952 fund campaign, credits the Navy Medical Department and the Society with saving his life.

During the Summer of 1954, Col. Rohrabacher was participating in maneuvers in the Puerto Rico area. Having been troubled by a persistent pain for a few weeks and recollecting the danger signs of cancer as publicized by the American Cancer Society, the colonel consulted the Flight Surgeon. His suspicions were confirmed when the diagnosis showed positive evidence of cancer.

Within a half hour after his arrival at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune, the colonel was in the operating room. Following the removal of the cancerous growth and weeks of deep therapy X-rays, he was released back to active duty as a combat qualified pilot. He was warned, however, that his chances of surviving during the first year were 50-50. The colonel did survive, due to his early recognition of cancer's signs and quick treatment, and took command of VMF-533 in the Far East.

American Cencer Society New York, N. Y. END



Knowledge of cancer's danger signs saved Lieut. Col. Rohrabacher's life

MARCH CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM LEE POWELL 4101/2 SO. BROADWAY DAYTON 7, OHIO



"Guess who's coming what wasn't invited?"

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before August 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to Leatherneck Magazine, P.O. Box 1918. Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the September issue.



M	A	M	C
E.4	m	rva.	6

ADDRESS IN FULL

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SOUND OFF

|continued from page 14|

MEDAL AND COLORS INFO

Dear Sir

I'd like some information on the eligibility for the Navy Occupation Service Medal. The Navy and Marine Corps Awards Manual states that "services performed in the Asiatic-Pacific area between September 3, 1945, and March 2, 1946, inclusive, shall not be credited toward individual eligibility unless the individual is already eligible for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal for services performed prior to September 2, 1945."

It is realized that to be eligible under unit requirements, one must have served in Japan, Korea, or adjacent waters, exclusive of mandated territory. However, the question is this: Having served on Peleliu from September, 1945, to December, 1945, and realizing that it is considered a mandated territory, would the fact that one had previously earned the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal on a first tour make one eligible

for the Navy Occupation Medal? This may be taking a sentence out of context, but the requirements for unit and individual eligibility appear to be quite different.

Another question: Other than the fact that it says so in regulations, is there any foundation in history and tradition why colors in the Naval Establishment are executed at 0800 and sunset, while in the Army and Air Force, colors are executed at sunrise and 1700?

1st Lieut Richard A. Froncek 2nd Guard Det., MB, Navy 720,

c/o FPO, New York, N. Y.

• Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, answered your questions as follows:

"An individual who is entitled to the Asiatic-Pacific Campaian Medal is not

entitled to this award for his service on Peleliu.

"In answer to your other question, Public Law decrees that it shall be the custom to display the National Flag from sunrise to sunset, but permits deviation from the custom in the Armed Forces.

"The Navy executes Morning and Evening Colors at Naval commands ashore at 0800 and sunset, respectively, and requires ships of the Navy not under way to be dressed or full-dressed during that period. The hour of 0800 is prescribed to allow for the necessary events of the day preceding that time.

necessarily entitled to the Navy Occu-

pation Service Medal. The medal is

authorized for occupation of the terri-

tories of the enemies of the United

States during World War II subsequent

to September 2, 1945, in the Asiatic

area. Lieutenant Froncek would not be

"In the Army and Air Force, prescribed times for the lowering of the National Flag at sunset depends upon the location of the Post, Station or Base. Therefore, 1700 hours, as an appointed time for the lowering of the Flag, has no service-wide applicability in either case."—Ed

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ

1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (d); 7. (c); 8. (b); 9. (c); 10. (a).

"I do!"

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

Dear Sir:

The Marine Corps Manual states that a Marine is entitled to wear a decoration awarded by another branch of service while the individual was serving with that service.

In 1953, I served as a member of the Ground Observers Corps, a service of the U. S. Air Force. I was not a member of the Air Force, but I was serving with them. I earned my wings in the Ground Observers Corps and would like to know if I am authorized to wear them on my uniforms?

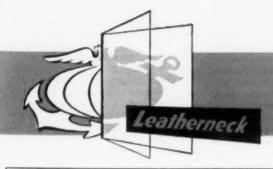
Pfc Juanita L. Killion WMD-2. MCAS.

Cherry Point, N. C.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states: "Awards and insignia which are common to the Marine Corps and to another branch of the military service or which are comparable in design and requirements to awards and insignia authorized for Marine Corps personnel are authorized for wear on the Marine Corps uniform by personnel duly entitled to such awards under the regulations of the specific branch of the service when they were members of such service.

"The Ground Observers Corps, while a service of the Air Force, is not considered a component part of the Air Force. Therefore, Marine Corps personnel are not entitled to wear the Ground Observers Corps Wings on the Marine uniform."—Ed.

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JOE DRAWS A BOAT

[continued from page 39]

reasonable speed for any boat, as defined by law, is one at which the boat may be stopped and reversed instantly when danger exists. When caught in a fog. Joe should slow down and sound his fog horn or ring his bell at two-minute intervals. If he gets lost in a fog, he should stop his boat, anchor it, and sound his horn or bell to prevent other boats from colliding with him.

If Joe likes to fish late at night where other boats can navigate, he must remember to light a lamp that will show all around his boat while he is at anchor. If he neglects this important rule and is run down by another boat, he will have no right to collect for his damages and can be held responsible for the damage to the other boat. In general. Joe must use sound common sense when he runs a boat. When he gets back to his dock, he should start to slow down at least a hundred yards out and lose headway on the boat so that if he has a motor failure, he will not ram the dock and injure his boat. The larger and heavier the boat, the more important this rule becomes.

When Joe ties up his Special Services boat or the one he rented, he must do several things if he is on tide water. If he intends to be away from the boat for more than a few minutes, he must allow enough loose rope at bow and stern so that his craft will not get caught by the tide under the dock or be left hanging above the water. In places like Alaska and New England, the tide rises and falls as much as 20 feet. We remember one unfortunate experience in Alaska when we pulled our boat out on a bank and tied it up while hunting. When we returned we had to drag the boat more than half a mile to water over dry ground. The tide had gone out! Another time, the reverse was true. We swam a quarter of a mile out into deep water in freezing weather to get at the boat, which had been parked on dry ground a few hours earlier.

Most outboard motors made today may be used in both fresh or salt water. If a motor designed for use in fresh water is used in salt water, it must be flushed out in clear water before it is stored away. Barrels of fresh water are kept conveniently, at many docks for this purpose. Nearly all outboard motors should be inspected regularly to make sure that there is plenty of grease in the transmission. Extra spark plugs and an extra starting cord

should be carried, along with extra shear pins for use in case the propeller should hit the bottom or a floating log and debris. A tool kit, containing a screwdriver, wrenches, and a pair of pliers to change shear pins, is a necessary item. Shear pins should be taped to the steering column where they can't be lost or mislaid.

The wise boatman, when he sees a storm coming, doesn't try to buck it, but hunts a safe place for his outboard craft until the high winds are stilled. If caught out in the open, he heads his boat into the waves and keeps his motor revved up only enough to hold headway and sterage. Most boats have higher bows than sterns and a "following sea" can quickly swamp a small boat if it should broach sideways to the waves.

It is estimated that more than 30 million people will take to small boats this year. Last year, boat fans paid out more than 240 million dollars for boats, motors and marine accessories. Men and women Marines are having their share of the sport, thanks to Special Services. So, if you sign out for a boat and motor, take good care of it, use it sensibly and observe the Rules of the Road. You may have a lot more room on the water than you have on a highway, but that's a poor excuse for carelessness—and fatal accidents.



SOUND OFF

[continued from page 76]

SWORDS AND SLINGS

Dear Sir:

MCM 49072, pertaining to the Sling, Sword (Officers), lacks specific instructions regarding the proper placement of the leather straps from which the sword is suspended.

We'd like to know which is correct: The longer (17") of the two straps is worn to the rear; the shorter (101/2") of the two straps is worn to the rear.

1st Lieut. Thomas E. Graney 1st Lieut. Robert J. Votava 1st Lieut, William I. Morgan, Ir. B Co., HqBn., MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

• Training Section, G-3, HQMC, advised, "In attaching the sword scabbard to the sword sling, the longer (17") strap is attached to the lower ring on the scabbard; the shorter strap to the upper ring. The snap hook on the sling is then secured to the "D"-ring on the web shoulder sling. The longer strap is to the rear. The scabbard is then rotated clockwise and the upper ring on the scabbard is secured in the hook on the sling."-Ed.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

Dear Sir:

I'd like to get the answers to a few questions regarding foreign travel.

Upon going into the FMCR after 19 years and six months, does an individual have to get permission to visit a foreign country from the Comman-

Could a person ride government MSTS ships or aircraft to get to a foreign country?

How long could a person stay in that country and still retain his U.S. citizenship?

Would the person have to go through HQMC in order to obtain a visa?

Name withheld by request

 Benefits Section, Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, sent us this information

"There is no requirement by current regulations for members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve to obtain permission from the Commandant of the Marine Corps to visit a foreign country.

"Retired members, members of the FMCR, and members on the temporary disability retired list, in receipt of retirement or retainer pay, are eligible to travel on planned flights of the Fleet Logistic Air Wing on a space available standby basis. The wearing of a unitorm is not required, but members must have their retired identification card in their possession upon reporting for travel on aircraft of the Military Air Transport Service.

"Application for transportation in vessels of the Military Sea Transportation Service should be submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code COU). Applications may be submitted in letter form and should include the following: (1) name; (2) rank; (3) service number; (4) date available to travel; and (5) destination. Necessary information in regard to immunization and passport requirements will be furnished upon receipt of the application.

"Length of visit in itself to a foreign country would not result in loss of nationality. However, certain acts of an American citizen while visiting or residing in a foreign state would result in loss of citizenship. Full information may be obtained from the nearest Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Other references are Public Law 441, 82nd Congress, Section 349 or All 66 Stat. 268.

"Personnel traveling in a tourist status will request the necessary visas or other clearance directly from the appropriate consular officials of each foreign country in which travel is contemplated."-Ed.

VTU QUESTION

Dear Sir:

Several young men and myself have been trying to get a Marine Reserve Volunteer Training Unit formed and have been holding several unofficial meetings to arouse interest.

Recently at a meeting we ran across a MCMemo which stated that any boy of high school age (17), or any person who is between 18 and 26 who is draft eligible, is ineligible for membership in a VTU.

I've had many interpretations of this Memo, which leads me to believe that a VTU member with no former service is draft eligible. However, the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955 made any member of a Reserve component draft deferred provided he serves in a unit honorably. Please explain.

> Mr. David M. Farrell 123 Carver St.,

Utica, N. Y.

· Only prior service personnel of the Volunteer Reserve or retired Reservists not on active duty are eligible for membership in a VTU, according to the Division of Reserve, HQMC. The Armed Forces Act of 1955 does not provide draft deferment for non-prior service personnel for membership in a VTU unit .- Ed.

END



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Gyrene Gyngles



Grief

Here's to the men who lived and died, Who fought to keep their buddies alive. They tried so hard to do their best, But could not meet the caller's quest.

They say the few that did go down, And prayed that they would reach safe ground.

They knew their job was not in vain, But prayed it would not come again,

Yet that night will be the same, To the men who saw the light again.

Pvt. Ed Nobles



Unauthorized

He figured that officers had 'em, And NCO's carried 'em too; And he said to himself, "Blivins, Why the dickens shouldn't you?"

So on liberty the very next day, On whom did the M. P.'s pick? Yes, they grabbed our poor old Blivins, For carrying a swagger stick!

Capt. W. N. Jackson

My Truest Friend

The greatest friend I've ever had, The truest friend when good or bad The only friend I'll ever trust, The only one I feel a must.

She's been with me through thick and thin,

I hold her close and know I'll win. I treat her right, she's always great, I know for sure she holds my fate.

The sight of her, her warmth, her feel, Her every inch my fears would heal. She's there if peace, and too if war, She'll ask for care and nothing more.

She's part of me, she holds my life.

She'll see me through in combat strife.

While she's with me, she'll care for one,

Just one, my love, my true M-1.

Pfc V. B. Suarez



The Men Of The Leatherneck Corps!

Wherever the winds blow coldest,
Or the waves of the sea run high,
Or the heat of a simmering jungle,
Is cooled by an azure sky;
Wherever they doubted that others,
Would succeed in a difficult chore,
Say, they sent a Marine to do duty,
For there's faith in the Leatherneck
Corps!

He can fight on the crest of a mountain, Or down in the vale between, Or lean with the pitch of a heaving deck, When the seas of a storm run green. Wherever the task is the greatest; In the Air, on Sea, or Shore,

Make way for the Gold and the Scarlet, And the men of the Leatherneck Corps!

Lieut. James M. Perry



Another K. I. A.

We mourn the loss of one Marine, Who came to make a request; And made the mistake of leaning, On the Sergeant Major's desk!

Capt. W. N. Jackson

FFT

So long to all our new found friends, We've just received our orders. It's time to pack and move again, To new and different quarters.

The orders read For Further Transfer, Another duty beyond the sea. It's time to say goodbye again, To his son, his daughter and me.

What's it like to be alone, While your husband's on foreign shores?

Just ask any Marine Corps wife, We're lonely, but proud of their chores.

It's a lonely life,
But full of pride and glory.
I'm proud to be a Marine Corps wife,
And part of their hard earned story.

From the halls of Montezuma, To the shores of Tripoli, Wherever my Marine is, That's where my heart will be.

Mrs. Charles W. Tobin, Jr.





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The man who named Tombstone, Arizona



THE SURPRISED government scout from Camp Huachuca reined his horse to a stop at the sight of Ed Schieffelin. And when Schieffelin admitted he was actually living and prospecting in Apache country, the scout warned him, "All you'll ever find'll be your tombstone."

But Schieffelin didn't scare easy. When he struck a silver lode in the desolate, dangerous hills of Arizona Territory, he called his first mine "Tombstone." And, unknowingly, he gave a name to a borning, brawling community soon to be notorious as one of frontier America's tough towns.

The Tombstone mine itself never amounted to anything. But Schieffelin just kept on prospecting — and within a few years, he turned out to be a millionaire. The hills he had risked his life in were practically made of silver.

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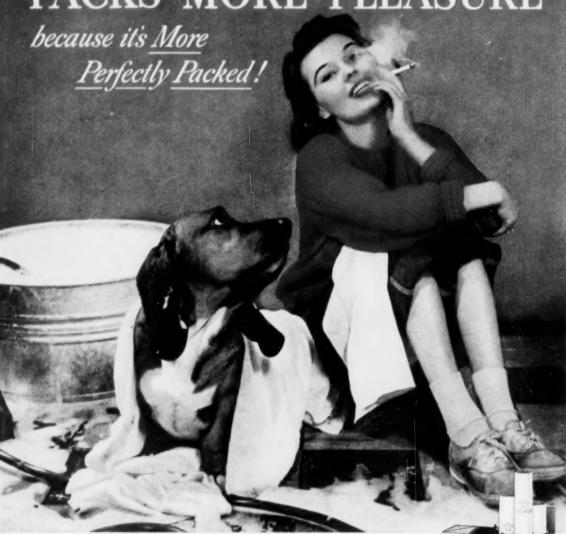
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